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FIGHTING UNDER ARCTIC CONDITIONS

Future wars will be Global, and fighting will be in all climes and conditions. In Britain there is an army establishment in Chatham Dockyard where military clothing and equipment are rigorously tested under Arctic and Tropical conditions stimulated by scientific apparatus. Photo shows a bren gunner wearing Arctic clothing 'in action' in the Arctic Chamber being—watched by a doctor who studies the effect on the soldier.

THE WEST THRO' EASTERN EYES

(See Page 8)

FROM HOUSING AGENCY TO WHITE HOUSE

Story Of Truman's Private Secretary

DESPITE the inability of various chief executives to find them there are people in Washington who nurture an intense "passion of anonymity" They exist, however, almost exclusively within the small and select group of private and confidential secretaries who serve the top executives of Government and guard their secrets

There is, probably, no secret of high politics high diplomacy, or the national security—even to the inner workings of the atomic bomb—to which one of these confidential secretaries, somewhere, is not privy Perhaps that is why they are, as a group, so shy and reticent. They shun the press with a terror It is vastly more simple, for example, to get an interview with a cabinet member than with the secretary who sits outside his office.

Ranking all others in this exclusive company of men and women who hold the most responsible and exacting secretarial posts in Washington is Miss Rose A Conway, whose official title is "Administrative Assistant in the office of the President." Through her hands pass the most important documents which cross the President's desk. It is she who types his speeches and who handles his personal correspondence

Known affectionately to her intimates as "Zipper-Lip," Miss Conway occupies a cheerful office secreted inaccessibly on one of the inner corridors of the Executive Wing, overlooking the White House grounds. There, if cornered, she will discourse briefly on the weather—and even volubly, if it's nice In a moment of extreme indiscretion, she may actually convey the impression that Harry Truman is about the nicest man in the world to work for.

How much correspondence does Miss Conway handle in a day? Oh, it varies, well, on the average? She just couldn't say.

In appearance, Miss Conway would qualify perfectly for a Hollywood role as a President's Secretary. Slight of build, she was blonde hair tinged with gray. Hazel eyes smile easily from behind rimless, octagonal glasses; yet they are keen and scrutinizing. Combining dignity and graciousness in the right proportions, she is both efficient looking and attractive. Her lips, in repose, are inclined from long practice to set themselves in a thin, implacable line. Her age? Possibly in her middle 30's, at a guess. She simply won't say.

Born in Emporia, Kan., Miss Conway moved as a child to Kansas City where she was educated and where her parents still live. A graduate of the Mount S Scholastica College at Atchison, she takes great pride in the fact that her mother was the first graduate of that school. If she feels any pride whatever in her own accomplishments, she conceals it completely.

Completing a business-school course, she embarked on a secretarial career and in 1935 took a job with the Federal Housing Agency in Kansas City. It just happened that J. Vivian Truman, brother of Harry S. Truman, was Assistant Director of that office. It also happened, ten years later, that the newly inaugurated Vice-President Truman needed a secretary. So he sent for Miss Conway, who arrived to take over he new duties on March 15—less than a month before Mr. Truman stepped into the Presidency. And so the daughter of Martin Conway—an engineer for 50 years on the Rock Island railroad—went to the White House to fill the most enviable secretarial job in the country.

To-day Miss Conway lives on Scott Circle—only six blocks from the White House. Leaving her apartment promptly at 7-45 each morning, she reaches her desk at 8—a few minutes before "the boss" comes over to his office. There she remains until he has left again for the day—usually about 6 o'clock; sometimes, much later. What is the latest she ever had to work? she would rather not say.

A DOMINION IN THE OFFING

Federal Constitution For Trinidad Taking Shape

BY JACK REED

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly

Conferences leading to establishment of a new British Dominion in the Western Hemisphere are in the offing in British possessions throughout the Caribbean under the general chairmanship of the top colonial negotiator of the British Home Office, Sir Hubert Rance. Sir Hubert has been nominated by the Home Office to assist what is known as the Standing Closer Association Committee."

Sir Hubert has established headquarters in Barbados. Members of the Committee who will serve under him include representatives of the British islands of Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts, the British Virgins, Montserrat, Dominica, St Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and the lesser Grenadines, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica along with the continental colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras.

As the conversations proceed, C. G. Beasley, Economist of the British Home Office, also has established headquarters at Barbados for the purpose of giving official Home Office economic advice to the proposed new state.

A Federation

Plans for the formation of the new Dominion were disclosed by acting Governor H. P Renison of the colony of Trinidad, who has governed the island for the last two months during the absence of Governor Sir John Shaw, who returned to England for discussions of the proposed federation and a new constitution for Trinidad.

Renison, who is officially listed as Trinidad's Colonial Secretary, said that he fully expected an immediate new constitution for Trinidad and prompt steps toward the creation of a new Dominion. The new nation, he reported, would be known as the Federation of the British West Indies

Renison said that initially plans of the Standing Committee include the adoption of a uniform currency for all of the participating colonies, unification of public services, creation of a customs union, and development thereafter of a federal state.

C. E. Hichens, Editor-in-Chief of the Trinidad Guardian and one of the closest observers of the formation of the new nation, said that he expects the first three steps to be accomplished in the comparatively near future. "Uniform currency and a customs union are immediately possible under orders from the Home Office," Hichons said.

"Development of the Dominion status will be more difficult to accomplish since it necessarily involves a merger of local rights into a federal state hot materially different than your United States."

Hichens, who sat in on many of the preliminary discussions, said that he believes most of the colonies which have participated thus far will join in the proposed federation and that all would join in the Customs Union.

Uniform Currency

The Colony of Jamaica originally had refused to participate in the uniform currency plan. However, all objections on the part of Jamaica's Government to uniform currency were withdrawn during this past week at the instigation of Jamaica's Governor, Sir John Huggins. Governor Huggins said that, while he believes full realization of the federation plan may be some time away, Jamaica is participating. During the past week he proposed full co-operation with the uniform currency program, a step which involves Jamaica's abandonment of the British "Pound and Pence" monetary system for the adoption of decimal Dollar-type corrency.

Hichens said, however, that the proposed uniform currency, while following the Dollar structure arithmetically, will be Sterling based. "The general suggestion," Hichens said. "has proposed adoption of the Trinidad Dollar—which is worth approximately 81 cents U.S.—for all the participating colonies."

He explained that the Trinidad Dollar is one-fifth of a British Pound Sterling.

Acting Governor Renison said that the first step will in all probability be a new Constitution for Trinidad.

"Sir John Shaw, the Colonial Governor, has presented a proposed new constitution for Trinidad to the Home Office." Renison said. "Alternative proposals under consideration both involves considerable increase in the local autonomy of Trinidad. They lead toward a greater measure of self-government for Trinidadians in that they propose the direct election of an island assembly.

"One proposal, which has the endorsement of the Colonial Government, would provide for an executive council, the majority or which would be nominated by the governor. An alternative proposals provides for a majority of the executive council to be elected.

"In either instance the colonial governor will have reserve powers which would permit the veto of any locally adopted legislation."

Renison, who was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon during the period which led to its transition from colony to dominion, said that such preliminary steps as a new Trinidadian Constitution would "pave the way for complete self-government as soon as the colony is ready for it."

Lack Of Party Politics

The Acting Governor deplored the lack of partisan politics in the colony. "One of the great shortcomings is failure to develop local leadership," Renison explained. "One of our goals is to seek the development of sound local political leaders."

He observed that the political development of Jamaica now includes strong political structures.

In Jamaica, Governor Huggins, commenting on the same situation, noted that he has two political parties there—both associated with labour organizations.

One of these is the Bustamente Industrial Trade Union Party headed by Alexander Bustamente, for a decade leader of a trade union movement which grew into a political party. The other is the Peoples National Party, a group seeking independence when it was formed ten years ago under the leadership of Norman Washington manly, leading Jamaica barrister, who broke with Bustamente and whose political party in turn became a group of trade unions. In Trinidad, the two political forces now are engaged in a deadlocked struggle, but with Bustamente currently the more powerful.

Hichens, in discussing the politics of the new nation, noted also that there is a strong political group in the colony of Barbados. It is headed by Grantley Adams.

In Trinidad, the rudiments of a political organization exist under the leadership of Uriah Butler, mystic religionist and political genius, who organized a popular movement on the island and who has carried his plea for greater autonomy and eventual federation of the British West Indies to the Home Office in London.

The population of the areas included in the federation plan is close to 95 per cent Negro. It is economically laggard and, as a general ruel, is just now beginning to feel the effects of the war.

There is growing unemployment on Jamaica. There is a serious unemployment problem on Trinidad and Barbados. Acting Governor Renison denied the existence of any substantial Communist group in Trinidad. Governor Huggins said that in Jamaica there are several Communists who are known to be politically active. In Jamaica, Communists generally adhere openly to the Peoples National Party, according to Jamaica sources. In barbados there is much evidence of Communist activity but no open Communist organisation.

Hichens asserted that "organized Communism of the Russian variety is relatively uncommon in the Caribbean.

"However, this is a fertile field for Communism," he went on, adding that "where economic suffering is common. Communism can grow easily."

Acting Governor Renison also characterised the situation as "a possibly fertile field for Communist endeavors."

The effect of a new British Dominion on United States interests in the Caribbean is the subject of considerable discussion in the area.

Trade Balance With Britain

Governor Renison said that Trinidad now has a trade balance with Britain for the first time in history He refused to comment on the internal domestic effect of such a situation. He added that whether a trade balance is good for the colony is a question for economists to answer. Hichens remarked that preliminary steps toward federalization, such as a customs union and uniform currency, would increase the inter-island trade and would improve the trade position of the several colonies with respect to their mother country.

"It would make us a national entity," he said, "able to negotiate our trade and tariff relations with Britain. It would solidify the sterling bloc in the Caribbean and the development of unified currency would improve our inter-island relations."

He would not hazard a statement, nor would Governor Renison, on the effect of the establishment of the Sterling bloc inside the Dollar area. The United States maintains on the affected islands several great military and naval bases. There are air force bases on Antigua, St. Lucia, Jamaica and Trinidad, as well as the gigantic Atkinson airbase in the British Guianas. The naval base on Trinidad is one of America's potentially largest and most strategically located naval installations abroad. It lies on the Maqueripe Peninsula just across the straits of "The Dragon's Mouth" from Venezuela, sealing off the Gulf De Paria which would provide safe anchorage for the entire Atlantic fleet. Extending from British Honduras by way of Jamaica, and Trinidad to the Atlantic Ocean, the proposed Dominion would lie directly across the chain of Caribbean bases.

There is another very important consideration involved in the creation of the new Dominion. Upon its establishment as an autonomous state, the federation of the British West Indies would qualify for a seat on the United Nations Assembly. The additional vote in the United Nations Assembly "could be most important to the British family of nations." Hichens said.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

By HOWARD SCHENKEN & RICHARD L. FREY.

WEST opened the heart nine and dummy's ten fell to East's queen. East should have returned a club but, on the chance that his partner's heart was a singleton, he returned a low heart. (This was a poor play, for East could tell that West held only one spade, so it was not too likely he also held a single heart). However, it was, at least, better than trying to cash the heart ace.

South discarded a club and West's eight forced dummy's heart jack. The spade queen was led, covered by East's king and South's ace won. Next declarer led to the club ace and returned a trump. East ducked and declarer put up the ten. Now South cashed the ace-king-queen of diamonds, discarding dummy's low club. Then he led the club king and dummy discarded a heart.

At this point, East made the fatal error. He ruffed the club. Though he was able to cash the high trump, he had nothing left to lead but hearts and dummy still had a trump for entry. Thus, if he led a low heart, South would discard one of his losers, and later ruff his other loser. When East led the heart ace, South ruffed and now dummy had a trump and the heart king.

East was a little hasty with his ruff.

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 5 4 3
♡ K J 10 3 2
◇ 10 8
♣ A 7

WEST
♠ 7
♡ 9 8
◇ J 7 6 4
♣ Q J 9 3 5 2

EAST
♠ K J 9 6
♡ A Q 7 5 4
◇ 9 3 2
♣ 6

SOUTH
♠ A 10 8 2
♡ 6
◇ A K Q 5
♣ K 10 4 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♡	Dbl.
4♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
All Pass			

If he had allowed South's club king to win, declarer would have had to lead a losing club or diamond and ruff in dummy. Now East could overruff, cash the spade jack, drawing dummy's last trump, and lead the heart ace. Whatever South did, he would have to lose a fourth trick.

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THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE ART FAKERS

Louis C. S. Mansfield, famous criminologist, who has been described as "the terror of forgers" tells, in this sixth article of his series, about the big business that is done all over the world in bogus antiques and "objets d'art". Mr Mansfield is the author of the standrd "Detective's Handbook of Forgery Investigation".

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

When it comes to buying antiques and works of art the average man or woman is just a plain fool.

This is not an insulting reflection. In such matters, I am just as big a fool as the next man.

But it is an undeniable fact that, when the average person sets out to buy, say a piece of antique furniture, he generally comes home with a rank forgery which has been foisted on him for a large sum.

The unfortunate part of it is that many men and women invest all their savings in antiques and "objets d'art" in the hope that, when they are old and no longer able to work, they will be able to sell them at a good profit and live comfortably on the proceeds. I have seen more than one old couple bitterly disappointed when they finally realised that they had invested their life's savings in worthless junk.

The recognition of genuine antiques and the assessing of their real value is a matter for experts with long years of training and experience behind them and if these experts are so frequently tricked by the art fakers and forgers there is extremely little hope for the average person.

More Forgeries Than Genuine Articles

It is an established fact, that, in many cases, there are considerably more forgeries about than there are genuine articles. This is particularly the case with coins. That is why coin collecting has lost so many of its devotees of late years. The market has been so flooded with spurious coins that now even the experts admit that, in very many cases, they cannot tell the true from the false.

The famous "Keutschacher Rubentaler" of 1504 is an excellent example of this. It was once worth a considerable amount of money. Now there are far more counterfeit than genuine ones in existence and no one knows which are the genuine coins. One man alone counterfeited four times as many "Rubentalern" as there were genuine ones.

It is the same with scarabs, mummies, idols and other antiques from the ancient tombs which used to command such a high price in Europe. Over the last thirty or forty years a vast industry has grown up among the Arabs and the Egyptian peasantry, who turn these things out in thousands for sale to collectors. These fakers are so clever that they can manufacture a genuine-looking mummy out of clay though, on occasion, they are not above partially mummifying a real body for sale to the unwary.

Be Sure Of Your Expert

Unfortunately, wherever there are people ready to spend money, you will find thousands of crooks ready to swindle them of it.

That is why, if you wish to buy antiques and are not an expert yourself, engage an expert to do the buying for you or to guide you in your purchases. And even then be careful about the expert you 'do' engage because many of them are in the racket themselves. Perhaps the best way is to go to the local museum and get the curator to recommend a good man who will look after your interests.

Antique coins are, of course, the easiest thing for the art criminal to counterfeit.

His text books, tell him the exact composition of the metal in these coins and exactly how they were made. He knows that they were stamped out with bronze dies and he can get copies of the coins quite easily.

So all he has to do is to use one coin as a pattern, make a bronze die of it and then stamp out as many thousands as he thinks he can sell to the unsuspecting public without being discovered.

Brand New Antiques

Tht faking of antique furniture is almost as easy and there are numbers of factories throughout the world which do nothing else but turn out furniture "several hunddreds of years old!"

Furniture faking is comparatively simple. There are dozens of standard reference works in every large library to tell the faker just how the furniture was made and what it was made out of. They even tell him the exact chemical composition of the polish and the varnish used.

So all he has to do is to follow the directions to produce an article which will fool everyone but the cleverest of experts.

Of course when it first comes out of his factory, the chair, the table. or the bible-box looks new. However, it is quite easy for him to give it the appearance of great age.

First he stands it out in the sun and rain for a while to let it age and weather. Then he bangs it several times with a length of iron chain to give it those dents and bumps which the antique collector loves to see.

The vast majority of uniformed collectors of "antique furniture" generally look for worm-holes. To them the presence of these worm-holes is a guarantee of the great age of the article, so the faker obligingly puts them in.

Worm-Holes May Be Genuine

If it is just cheap stuff designed to fool only the beginners he merely stacks all the furniture together and fires a small gauge sho-gun at it. The tiny loaden pellets penetrate the wood and make tiny round holes which, at first glance, look like worm-holes.

However, that ruse will not fool anybody who knows even a bit about furniture. For the better class "antiques", the faker uses special drills and gimlets which produce holes which cannot be distinguished from the real thing.

In the last resort, he can always produce perfectly genuine worm-holes. Every factory which turns out "genuine antiques" keeps on hand a large supply of worm-riddled wood. So the faker need only stack the furniture in an old shed, throw in a few pieces of wormy wood and leave it for a few months. The wood worm will soon bore those attractive little holes which the antique collector looks for so carefully.

If it is a refectory table he is producing, the faker is careful to stand a few hot plates and wet glasses on it to produce the familiar round rings in the varnish. He will even slice off one or two bits of wood and then glue them back to stimulate a genuine repair, and he will not forget the board underneath where the diners' feet would normally have rested.

He files and rubs the board down to look as if it had been worn away by countless pairs of feet.

Six Chairs From One

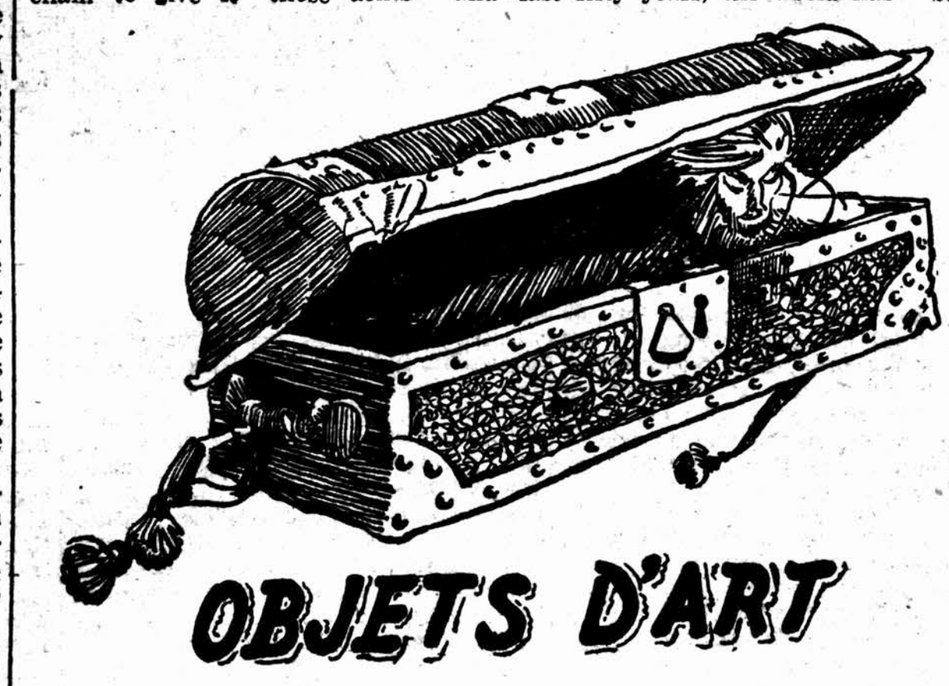
Unfortunately, many of the fakers producing the better grade of faked antiques actually smash up very valuable genuine furniture to use the bits in their fakes.

They will, for instance, take a genuine chair to pieces and use one leg in each of four different fakes. The back will go into another and the seat into still another. Thus, they finish up with at least six "genuine" antique chairs.

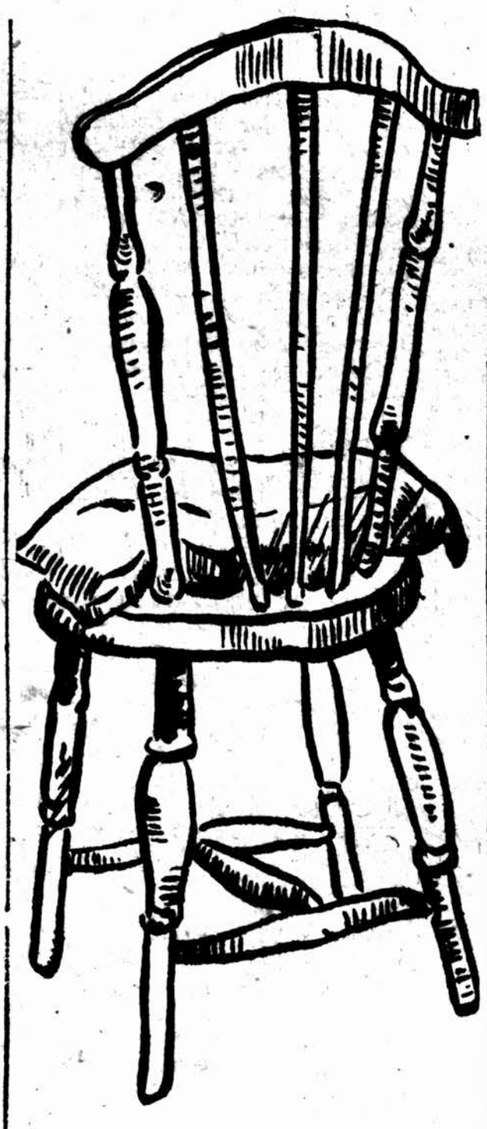
When they come to sell them, they point to the back, the seat, or one of the legs to prove the genuineness of the particular one they are selling.

It is the same with writing bureaud and things of that nature. I have known a complete writing desk to be built around a genuine old lock. Naturally, the faker went to great lengths to point out the genuineness of this old lock to his potential buyers.

As nearly everyone is aware, it is a comparatively simple matter for an expert painter to reproduce the work of the old masters. During the last fifty years, the world has been



OBJETS D'ART



pretty well flooded with them and nearly every museum on earth has several excellent forgeries for which they paid out huge sums of money.

The Dutch painter Van Meegeren, recently sentenced, is reputed to have made more than £250,000 out of such forgeries.

However, it is highly unlikely that the average man or woman will ever have sufficient money to buy one of the old masters—even a faked one—so we need not go too deeply into such forgeries here.

Beware Of Bogus China

Pottery is simpler to fake than furniture. We still use the same type of clay and we still fire it, more or less, in the same way. In addition, we know the chemical composition of the colours and there are also plenty of genuine models about.

So it is not surprising that, for every genuine antique vase or figure on the market, there should also be something like 500 faked pieces.

England alone has several factories churning out these fakes and there are many more such factories on the continent.

The time was when the expert could easily differentiate genuine china from the spurious by its weight. The genuine article was much lighter than the fake.

However, now the fakers merely mix such things as meal with their clay and produce an article which is just as light as the real antiques. The meal carbonises during the firing process and produces a slightly more porous surface than the real thing. So after mixing in the meal, the faker coats all exterior surfaces with a thin layer of pure clay thus producing an article which has exactly the same surface texture as articles a couple of thousands of years old.

The result is that if the fake is really well done—and the vast majority of them are—there is only one way to tell which is genuine and which is false. That is to smash the article and examine the texture of the cley inside the break. But no one is willing to do that in case he should be breaking up a genuine antique!

More "Strads" Every Year

Old books and oll violins, too may really be modern products.

Not so long ago, it was thought that the beautiful tones of a Stainer, a Stradivarius or a Guarnieri violin came from the modifications in shape which these master violin-makers employed. Then it was thought that it was due to the secret varnishes they used.

Now, however, we know that it is due solely to the particular type of wood they used. They selected only wood which had grown in a certain way and in which the annular rings—the portions which the tree adds, year by year as it grows—overlapped in a peculiar manner.

There is still quite a lot of this wood available, which the violin fakers use to turn out instruments just like those made by Stradivadius Guarnieri and the other noted makers of old.

These fakes have the same tones and cannot be differentiated from the real instruments even by the experts. That is why they sell for colossal figures, sometimes thousands

(Continued on Page 24)

THE U. S. SIDE OF TECHNICAL WARFARE

The Vital Element, As It Has Emerged From The Recent War, Seems To Lie Not In The Actual Staging Of The 'Blitz', But Somewhere Behind The Screen. In Fact, The Speed With Which The Technical Preparatory Measures Are Pushed Ahead Determines, In A World Of Competition, The Entire Course Of An Armed Show-Down Below Are Two Articles Dealing With

Strategy Of American Air Arm

BY MAJOR DE SEVERSKY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

An aeronautical engineer and airplane designer born in Russia and graduated from the Military Aeronautics School in that country, Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky came to the United States in 1918 after flying during World War I for the Russian Naval Air Service. He founded here his own aircraft construction company and is today a Director of the successor organization, Republic Aviation Corporation. A special consultant to the Secretary of War to appraise air power in Europe in 1939 and 1940, he was later active in both the European and Pacific theatres of action and in 1946 was Personal Representative of the Secretary of War at the Bikini atomic-bomb tests. Often decorated and the winner of numerous aviation awards, Major De Seversky's" writings include the book "Victory Through Air Power (later adapted for the screen) and numerous contributions to newspapers and magazines.

OUR predicament when normal sources of crude rubber and other vital materials were shut off by Japan in the last war has not been forgotten. American diplomacy is properly concerned with access to vital war-making materials in case another global struggle is forced upon us.

Basic Factors

In this connection, however, a vital element in the equation is being ignored. I refer to the effects of long-range strategic air power. It seems to me clearly: (1) that many areas of supply on which we are counting will be denied to us by the enemy's long-range air power; and (2) that to make up for this we should begin now to develop new sources of strategic materials in our own hemisphere.

This country already possesses, in the B-36, the prototype of a bomber with a striking range of 5,000 miles. Our preparations must assume that all belligerents will have striking power of this reach. The repercussions of this fact upon economic warfare, the ability to deny key materials to an adversary, will be enormous.

Even with air power of shorter range, as represented by the B-29 types, Soviet Russia already is in position to deprive us of sources in areas like North Africa, China and India. We cannot hope to protect such sources permanently against demolition from the skies except by concentrating upon each of them defensive air power equal to the entire Soviet long-range air-force-in-being. This is obviously an impossible assignment economically.

It makes even less sense to count on materials from areas like the Near East, open to destruction by Russia's ordinary short-range tactical air power. For a revealing parallel in reverse, we need only imagine an enemy of the United States hoping to draw any part of its oil in wartime from Mexico. Regions next door to a belligerent will in the nature of the case be forbidden to the adversary.

This is elementary and should be apparent to any layman. But given the inevitable 5,000-mile range, virtually all sources of supply outside the western hemisphere will likewise become inaccessible to us. We will be completely isolated and dependent upon our own resources. In overlooking this fact we are deliberately hamstringing our future war-making capacity.

A glance at the map shows that air power of that range, operating from the southern edge of the Soviet continent, will be able to bomb Africa, the Sudan, India, Indo-China, Japan and the Dutch East Indies in decisive force. That whole vast region lying "behind" the U.S.S.R. will in effect become an "aerial backyard" of Eurasia.

Air Control

In order to use any part of it as a source of critical supplies, we would have to establish local air control over each point. But local air control within the radius of an enemy's total air-fleet-in-being will be out of the question. To establish and maintain it, we would have to endow every such area with defensive aviation to match the whole enemy air potential, and that would be impossible.

But the principle works both ways. By the same token, Russia will be excluded no less surely from our "aerial backyard," which is Latin America. An airplane's-eye view of the globe, looking "down" from the North Pole, reveals clearly that Central and South America are located "behind" the United States, "as far as Russia is concerned.

With long-range aviation a fact, we would make a major and possibly fatal mistake to rely for strategic materials on sources beyond the Western Hemisphere. Defenses of distant outposts, close to the heart of an enemy's strength, will be so difficult and uneconomical that no belligerent will be able to afford it.

I am convinced that any investment we make today in the development of strategic materials within the orbit of Soviet long-range air power will prove to be sheer waste. For that purpose, only the zone beyond their air reach, or those which we can successfully shield from the air from our own continent, should be relied upon.

We have no reasonable alternative but to undertake the intensive development of sources of strategic supplies in Latin America. Research on substitute materials must be stepped up. Those that cannot be substituted must be stockpiled without delay. And, above all, the economic potential of the American continent must be explored and made effective. A premium should be put on weapons and equipment forged out of materials located in this hemisphere.

Common Defence

The common defence of our hemisphere by all the American nations has become an inescapable necessity under the conditions of tomorrow's air-power range. South America cannot survive without the kind of defenses only industrial United States can generate. Our country, in turn, cannot mount a modern war successfully without the actual and latent natural resources of South America.

The Eurasian land mass if naturally self-contained with regard to the essential resources for modern war-making. The Americans can and must be made similarly self-contained. What is called for is an organized appraisal of the economic resources of the Western Hemisphere, and a systematic plan, by all its nations, to make themselves in the aggregate independent of the rest of the world for strategic supplies.

This is not a matter of choice. It is dictated by the inexorable expansion of the air-power potential. It is a challenge to American strategists and diplolmats alike upon which our very survival may depend.

Testing Ground For Poison Gas

BY JACK R. REED

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE United States Department of the Army disclosed recently the existence and purpose of the poison gas and anti-gas equipment testing station, at San Jose, Virgin Islands, long a secret installation of the Chemical Corps.

The San Jose Project is now in the process of reconstruction on the southeast tip of St. Thomas, largest of the Virgin Islands, after having been moved from the Pacific end of the Panama Canal when the Republic of Panama refused confirmation of leases to United States bases there.

Effective Elements

The installation will be used to determine the effectiveness of military gases, the effectiveness of protective devices against them, and the quality of the gases themselves. In the process of accumulation now for testing are vast quantities of poisonous gases of various types. Included are the old "standbys", Phosgene and Mustard Gas, along with many new and effective developments.

The testing station also will be equipped for the testing of biological weapons.

Officials of the Chemical Corps in describing the functions of the San Jose Project, noted its unique physical features. It is possible to recreate the summertime climate of any point in the tropical, sub-tropical or temperate zones.

Protected by an island which thrusts itself up from the floor of the sea, unconnected to the mainland by any facility other than small craft, this island becomes the future testing ground of chemical weapons. Located on it now are great amounts of military gas awaiting determinant tests which seek to discover many qualities not yet fully known.

The island is protected by anti-aircraft installations placed there during the war when this was a secret United States submarine base. These batteries are still maintained in "ready" condition.

The San Jose Project consists principally of the buildings which were erected there during the war for the service of the submarine base. Now in process of re-engineering into laboratories, gas storage rooms, power plants, machine shops and technical operations rooms are the buildings which once stored the Navy's torpedoes, mines and ordnance for its submarine fleet.

When the vast job in process is complete, one of these buildings will be among the finest laboratories in the world for the study of lethal gases. Another will be devoted entirely to equipment for field testing.

Story Of The Scheme

Serving the area are two magnificently built bomb-proof power plants with concrete walls so thick as to defy any reasonable attack from land or sea. Barracks, quarters and administration buildings are now being rebuilt to serve the purposes of the San Jose Project.

The story behind the development of the San Jose Project in the peaceful, lazy subtropical island is itself fantastic.

In the Fall of 1947, still pursuing the now virtually abandoned thesis the Panama Canal is defensible, the United States sought to renew the leases to 15 military bases in Panama. Of the 15th, only two were of importance.

One was the magnificent air base at Rio Hato. The other was the secret gast-testing station at the Pacific end of the canal on San Jose Island. During difficult months of negotiations, the Chemical Warfare Service was led to believe that its San Jose installation would be safe and the lease would be renewed.

On Dec. 23, 1947, while its garrison was preparing for a Christmas party, its commander, Col. Lowell A. Elliott, received orders to evacuate to destroy months, even years, of hard work and to leave Panamanian territory.

His orders were so abrupt that he embarked 45 men from the island as a token of evacuation the following morning.

During the next 30 days, Elliott and his garrison performed Herculean labours in the secret evacuation of a secret installation accomplishing their purpose without once breeching in the slightest the wall of secrecy which had been erected around San Jose.

The tale of the evacuation itself is a minor epic. To move men and material from San Jose to the mainland, it was necessary to float lighters up to the high tideline so that the receding waters might beach them, and then build sand ramps up to their decks so that they could be loaded with tons of equipment.

Officials of the Chemical Corps then began a search for a new location. The long St. Thomas peninsula jutting out of the sea is crossed by the trade winds. No noxious fumes can ever endanger the civilian population. The little rock in the harbour—Water Island—is entirely segregated. The post itself is well built, well located, convenient. And the whole area lies in American territory.

The whole area is to be a laboratory in which the actions of military gases can be studied. This is, however, merely a part of the San Jose Project mission. Its purpose is to find out such things as:

Duration Of Gas

How effective is the gas which was made 20 years ago or more? Has it deteriorated? Has long storage affected its performance?

To answer these questions test shells and gas bombs will be discharged and the results checked.

Of equal importance are such questions as:

How good is a gas mask in the tropics? What conditions make a U.S. army mask ineffective? And how can they be mastered? What is the effect of poison gas on clothing, equipment, food? What further protective devices are needed for troops who may face the gas warfare of some new Hitler?

To answer these questions, the garrison at San Jose will actually subject equipment and supplies to the action of gases.

And of increasing importance are two other missions:

How valuable are new developments in warfare? And what are the actual effects of biological warfare?

Concerning these, the information relayed by the first reporter to see the inside of the San Jose Project must necessarily be handled with care. This is the factual and the official answer:

It is true that there are gases 20 to 50 times more deadly than those which caused more than a third of the American casualties during World War I. It is also true that, for military purposes, the United States will rely principally upon those basic war gases which it can produce quickly, cheaply and in vast quantities—Mus-

(Continued On Page 24)

The League of Nations had died at Munich. It had done no body any good. Four years later, with arms of the Totalitarian Powers triumphant everywhere and the outlook very bleak for the democracies, the western political leaders again remembered the language of fundamental human rights and sacred privileges.

The present world situation is fraught with grave dangers. We are passing through a period of 'Cold War' and the atmosphere is surcharged with mutual recrimination and increasing bitterness. Kremlin and White House never let opportunity pass to have a dig at each other. The two giants are heading towards a showdown.

In This Article, Mr. HARI KRISHNA SONDHI analyses

HUMANITY'S VAIN QUEST FOR PEACE

From Vienna To Lake Success

WEN President Woodrow Wilson landed in France in 1919, he was hailed by the war weary world as the new Messiah. A hundred years had elapsed since the European statesmen had met at Vienna and had undone the work of the French Revolution. The reactionary monarchists of 1820 in trying to repair the tottering house of absolute monarchy built up a number of independent states on the debris of the once all-engulfing Napoleanic Empire. Castlereagh and his continental colleagues drew boundaries without paying the least regard to the feelings of the people and thus could give Europe only a few decades of unsecure peace.

The existence of various mutually exclusive sovereign states in such a small area as Europe could not but lead to mutual strife. By the dawn of the twentieth century, the chancelleries of Europe inspired by machiavellian policies of hate and suspicion and with destructive weapons of ever increasing severity at their commands, had succeeded in converting that continent into a veritable powder magazine, which a spark was sufficient to set aflame. The assassination of Arch-duke Ferdinand at Sarajevo finally touched off the fuse.

A titanic struggle followed and it soon became evident that a century of comparative peace had greatly whetted the apetite of Mars. At the altar of imperial greed and cold political power, millions of human beings sacrificed their lives. Whole provinces were devastated and wide regions pulverised in the encounter of the armies. A long chapter in human misery seemed to have begun and the dance of death went merrily on for four long years. At Ypres, Verdun and Vimy Ridge war became a terrible millstone grinding the very flour of the human race into a pulpy mass of flesh and blood. Early enthusiasm gave way to blind stupor and the war leaders could only keep up the spirit of their peoples by declaring that this was the last war to be fought. It was to be a war to end all wars, and before this great holocaust was over, a hundred battlefields lay soaked in blood and misery and devastation was writ large all over the land.

Wilson's Vision

And then President Wilson had a vision—the vision of the League of Nations. On the crimson horizon of western political discord appeared the silver lining of the hope for international amity. In the long drawn out history of the human race, Wilson made the first attempt to orientate international relations on absolutely new lines. The common people had had enough of wars and were only too eager to follow a leader who would enable them to live in peace and just as a drowning man catches at a straw, so did they gulp whole the public utterances of President Wilson leading upto the plan for the World League of Nations. In pleading for peace and security, the American President had touched the innermost chords of their hearts and when he sailed for Europe, they all joined to hail him as the "Saviour of the ages."

The multitudes were no doubt with Wilson but not one government was found willing to sacrifice even a little of its sovereignity for the sake of the common weal and the great Wilsonian experiment which had raised such high hopes of returning sanity, foundered upon the rock of European state-craft. The lamb Wilson had no chance against the "Tiger" Clemenceau. Even his own senate refused to participate and the Geneva League prematurely born was crippled at its very birth. The President though grand in conception was found miserably wanting in execution.

There was a succession of conferences and the delegates while expressing futile pious hopes for the future, kept themselves meticulously away from coming to grips with the main problems then confronting the world and so reduced the League to a mockery. The French leaders were never weary of emphasising that they would squeeze Germany "till the pips squeezed" and thus there grew an urge among the virile German people for a violent revision of the Versailles dictat. The Western democracies though generous in issuing threats lacked the will to enforce decisions with the result that there was a steady regression in international security. Manchukuo, Abyssinia and Spain were the early outward manifestations of the slowly crumbling world order.

Time For Concerted Action

Warnings of the approaching danger were repeatedly given by Soviet Russia. In March '38, M Litvinov Russian foreign minister, invited the Western powers to a conference to discuss the need for a concerted action against the rising forces of aggression. Early next year, Stalin and then Molotov made similar appeals stressing the urgency of the problem. But their warnings went unheeded. Britain and France refused to guarantee the independance of Baltic states in association with U.S.S.R. To the blue blooded capitalists, social revolution from Asian plains was more repugnant than the dogma of Herrenvolk from central Europe and their failure to evolve a united front along with the Soviets had immediate repercussions. The clouds of war which had been slowly gathering for some time now soon burst in their full fury.

On the morrow of September 3, 1939 the sleeping good people of British, who had been lulled to sleep by Mr Neville Chamberlain's words "peace in our time" awoke to find themselves at war with the most efficient and ruthless military machine the world had so far produced. For the first time in the long tumultuous history of mankind, a war became truly global in character as well as in magnitude. The conflagration started at Danzig soon became a raging fire round and about the world. There was unprecedented slaughter and besides Smolensk and Stalingrad even bloody Bordino paled into insignificence. However, the piece-de-resistance of the whole show was staged at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Science—that dutiful and ever obliging handmaid of man, by achieving the fission of the atomic pile had suddenly assumed the role of a veritable Kali—that dreaded goddess of destruction.

It had been a war of giants and how did it end? There was no peace of Westphalia, no Congress of Vienna and not even the dictat of Versailles. The victors went one step further. They held war trials at Nuremburg. With their hands still dripping with the blood of the innocent victims of Hiroshima, they unashamedly sat in judgment upon the unfortunate leaders of the vanquished, named them war criminals and branded them as inhuman monstors. They had their revenge but they forgot that if humanity is ever to be saved, men must learn how to forgive and forget.

The League of Nations had died at Munich. It had done no body any good. Four years later with arms of the totalitarian powers triumphant everywhere and the outlook very bleak for the democracies the western political leaders again remembered the language of fundamental human rights and sacred priviledges. The British Prime Minister and the American President met in mid-Atlantic and issued a declaration which was held up to the world as the new Magna Carta and the people ever forgetful again deluded themselves on the prospects of the future and the return of peace.

The end of the war brought with it a growing realisation of the compelling necessity for a world instrument which would help the war torn peoples to cooperate with one-another in the all important task of living together as good neighbours. The fate of the League did not inspire confidence but the world opinion was insistent and an endeavour had to be made. The world statesmen repeatedly conferred at Moscow, Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco and their deliberations guided by the delegates of the Big Three finally bore fruit in the form of the United Nations Organisation. It found its home at Lake Success and was launched upon its career under a blaze of world publicity.

Russia Returns To The The Stage

Amongst the most notable achievements of the Second World War, the one of the highest importance for the future of mankind has been the return of Russia to international polity. The thirty year old experiment in national living according to tenements of Marxist philosophy has welded far flung peoples of different nationalities into a homogeneous whole and had enabled them to beat back successfully the greatest attack of all times. The historic land of Maxim Gorky emerged from the terrible baptism of fire gloriously revivified and as the second greatest military power of the world.

In the mutual rivalries of the old world lay opportunities for the new and on the other side of the Atlantic there arose a young nation of great power and opulence. The land of liberty also became the mecca of world capatalists and the docadent democracies of western Europe could only stand against German fanaticism with the active aid of American men and money. The two wars completely shattered their economy and left them so exhausted as to be entirely dependant upon American goodwill for their very survival.

The course of international polity in the post war epoch is a matter of recent history and is the story of growing East-West discord. Russia and the United States completely dominated the world scene and only they could answer the question as to whether the allies after having won the war would also be able to win the peace.

Conflicting idealogies inspired the two peoples. United States—the land of free enterprise the breeding ground for cartels and counting Venderbelts, Morgans and Duponts among its national heroes had nothing in common with a country which bred state control, collectivism and dictatorship of the proletariat. Fear of a common enemy had drawn them together but they made strange bedfellows and the day could not be far off when they would again begin quarreling.

The present is mirrored in the past and the UNO meetings at Lake Success have become a replica of the conclaves held on the shores of the historic lake of Geneva twenty years back. With not a single achievement to its credit, its record like that of its predecessor is that of wordy duels, pious platitudes and vain agreements. The basic knot of Russo-American conflict is still untied and the two colossi eying each other with suspicion, follow mutually exclusive and hostile source and the cosmopolitan gatherings at Lake Success provide them with a ready made gallery from which to play to the world opinion.

At the very outset, some important issues came up before the General Assembly for discussion. Racial segregation in South Africa, need for a Jewish Home in Palestine and the demand for freedom in Indonesia were only a few of the grave problems crying for immediate solution and thereby affording great opportunities for UNO to assert itself to make its rightful contribution and to justify its existence. But selfish and sifting politics were the watchword and the result was unredeemed failure. The General Assembly did not make even a single unprejudiced recommendation and the Security Council always failed to take any prompt and effective measures.

The Deadlock

In keeping with the general pattern the labours of Atomic Energy Commission which held its first meeting in June 1946, also ended in a stalemate. It fell a victim to the decision of U.S.A. to keep secret the process of manufacture of atomic missiles.

Why has UNO failed to succeed? Why were the world statesmen with the fate of League of Nations staring them in the eyes, not able to create an organisation more sure and stronger than the former? Why, as Prof Brierley very aptly puts it, in place of an instrument which was not certain of working in a crisis, have they made one that cannot possibly work?

The answer is not far to seek. Deep-rooted loyolties, medieval religions, prejudices and hatreds still hold our minds too strongly to enable us to take a clearer view of things. We have still to realize that just as in a civilised and well-ordered state, law has no respect for persons, and must be obeyed by all, so must it be with the nations. For, internationalism is simply socialism of the states and one unpunished offence leads to another and thus undermines the whole structure. Hence, when the Great Powers while framing the constitution of UNO conceded to themselves the right of veto, they at once became responsible for its ultimate failure. A decision may only be taken with the concurrence of the Big Five which in the political setup as it has developed after the war, has become well nigh impossible and UNO deprived of means to make itself felt has been reduced to the status of a mere glorified international debating society.

The present world situation is fraught with grave dangers. We are passing through a period of 'cold war' and the atmosphere is surcharged with mutual recrimination and increasing bitterness. Kremlin and White House never let an oppurtunity pass to have a dig at each other. The two giants are heading towards a showdown and are at present actively engaged in enlarging their respective spheres of influence.

Today, the Anglo-Saxon leaders have become deeply conscious of the fact that their world domination can only be maintained if the infection of communism is prevented from making further inroads into the capitalist countries and provided Russia can be 'contained'. United States in pouring precious billions into western Europe in an all out effort to preserve the remants of a bygone age and to stop the surging flood of communism. While beyond Lubeck-Trieste line, teaching of Marx and Lenin are the inspiration of the people, on this side of the iron curtain the Sun of America charity is shining brightly and the dawn of dollar is over the land.

Of The Future

Humanity has again been led to the brink of a tragedy. A fanatic East and an over-bearing West are bracing themselves up and a third world war is in the offing. Lake Success has changed into the mire of failure and an atomic race is now on. Experimental explosions carried out in the barrenness of New Mexico find an echo in the wilds of Tannu Tuva and send a shiver which is felt in their very bones by peace loving peoples all over the Earth.

The future is heavy with foreboodings. The Great Tragedy is still to be played out. The cup of human misery will yet overflow its brim. We have strayed from the right path and are reaping the bitter harvest. Innocent blood will continue to be shed and cries of the dead will for long rend the air. Man has lost his moorings and the Millennium is not far away.

HOW THE WEST LOOKS TO AN EASTERNER

By Dr. J. F Bulsara

TO one Western student going East, there may be five thousand oriental students going West. To a thousand Western tradesmen, industrialists or technical experts going East, there may be hardly one oriental tradesman, industrialist or technical expert going West.

The slow but steady process of the partial Westernisation of the Eastern mind and way of life is obvious. The phenomenon is worth observing and studying as also the easily believed hypothesis that directions on the map make people different. It may also be worth examining as to what substance there is in the popular clichis of the so-called East being East and West being West the twain never meeting and the insistently talked of materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East, as if man could exist and society cohere without one or the other.

In Thought And Action

The idea seized my mind quite for some time and I began looking around to see how far the Westerner in Europe and America appeared, thougt and behaved differently, if at all, from the oriental of Arabia, Africa, India, China, Japan or Indonesia both in what we may term essentials and what may be non-essentials dictated by climate, geography or circumstantial accidents of protean human evolution.

Externally the Westerner or European dresses differently, wears warmer and woollen clothing and that ampler and more adequate than that worn by the average inhabitant of China, India or Africa. The climate demands this for the major part of the year in most of the European continent, but the fact remains that the average European can also offord to dress and clothe himself better his income being much higher than that of the average Easterner. The dress is relatively remarkably uniform considering the size of the continent both among men and women, boys and girls, with of course the inevitable difference, though slight, in the uniforms of the working class and the white-collared official—that in the dress of their wives is fast disappearing—a phenomenon strikingly different as compared to India, where the three thousand castes dictate the costumes and styles of their respective followers especially in villages the city making for uniformity with the widely speading shirt and pant of the factory worker.

Looks Smarter

The Westerner in fairer on the whole due largely to his age-long habit in colder regions and looks healthier and better fed than his oriental confere. when the entire communitv is considered. He looks smarter and more alert because of his more extensive urbanisation than has taken place in the oriental countries. His almost universal conscription for intensive military training has contributed a good deal to the spread of this general intelligence and wide-awakeness among the rural westerners. City life energises the mind and makes it more active and alert. There is a similar difference in the response-reaction of our town and village population in India.

The houses of the European and American are more substantial and on an average more commodious, better built and much better furnished. There are not so many slums, insanitary or overcrowded areas as in the Eastern countries. In the upkeep of their surroundings, the average Westerner seems cleaner, more neat and orderly—much less rubbish is thrown about in streets and public conveyances, in parks or public buildings, in the compounds or courtyards, round about the front, back or sides of their dwellings. The public in European countries help the authorities by their trained habits to keep village, town or city clean and tidy. The conservancy of the city streets, parks and playgrounds is superior to that in oriental towns and cities and far superior to that in oriental villages, many of which have no organised sanitation whatever—the sense of citizenship or local pride lacking among the people.

A Universal Trail

The cities are studded with shops and shops with goods, the shopping centres being a peculiar development, attracting the local inhabitants and especially the foreign tourists or visitors in large numbers. Window display has been carried to a fine art and there is much less crowding or almost none of useless, dusty or dirty signboards on shops and much less cluttering up of available front space by samples, models and specimens—the shops present uniformly an orderly and attractive appearance —even those of grocers, vegetable vendors or butchers and fishermen. People go around in thousands looking at these and are often tempted to buy. Often there are too many of them and the long queues are inevitable and universal—a remarkable feature of western civilization—now spreading to oriental cities. There are comforts and conveniences for shopping actively provided by the tradesmen and sales men who cultivate the virtues of service and courtesy towards the customer, genuine or otherwise—virtues of salesmanship which are somewhat lacking among their confreres in Eastern cities.

The villages or rural areas present an equally attractive appearance, the fields and farms are well and industriously cultivated; they are green and lonely looking, especially in spring and summer, nature and climate helping a lot to keep them so, though men's care, industry and artistry are also manifest in their proper cultivation and maintenance. The love of flowers is a universal characteristic of the westerner; not only has the city dweller his small garden plot assiduously cultivated or his box or basket of flowers on the balcony or window seal carefully tended, but the villager or farmer too has his small garden plot, his hedge of wild roses, the ivy and creepers on his front wall or pergola.

These are some of the things that strike an Easterner as he superficially observes the Western world around him. They may not be striking at first sight, but probing into them may indicate that there is a definite substratum or background of culture and cultural preparation as well as an idealistic outlook behind these items of physical environment or factors of material civilization.

How far is the civilization distinct or different from the oriental, how far is it peculiar to the so-called genius of the Westerner, or is it different at all—are questions that should await a further probing into the way of life, ideals and values that appeal to or move the average Westerner. Looking therefore a little more closely we also find that the moment a Westerner is seated in a bus, tram or train for a journey longer than 5 or 15 minutes he takes out a paper or book and reads it, more the former. This is so universal that it is striking—even the road labourer and messenger boy would do it—and most will ardently go through either the sports results or the racing tips and results or both—the love of gambling is as widely spread in the West as it is in the East—from the poorest to the wealthiest classes. The almost universal literacy of the Westerner contrasts strongly with the almost 90 per cent illiteracy of the Indian, Arab or African—making for other differences as well in their behaviour patterns, their thoughts, speech and manners.

Dr. Bulsara, represenative of the the Municipality of Bombay, making a study trip trough the U.S.A and Europe, arrived from Copenhagen at Schiphol-aerodrome, Amsterdam, Holland, in August last. He was welcomed by Mr. B. C. Heinne mijer, representative of the Public Relations Office of the Municipality of Amsterdam.

Missing The Target

The Irish temperance lecturer had been holding forth for some time, and was getting very excited. Waving his arms he shouted at his audience: "What is it that makes ye hate your wives? Whisky! What is it that makes ye neglect and illtreat your children? Whisky! What is it that makes ye shoot at your landlords? Whisky!"

Then positively screaming with excitement, he concluded: "And what is it that makes ye MISS them? Whisky! Oh, boys, what more can I say to convince ye of the evils of drink?"

* * *

A Hollywood producer is very sensitive about his lack of inches, so a practical joker sent a very tall fellow in to see him. The visitor asked for a job.

"What do you do?" asked the diminutive producer.

"Why," said the visitor, "I'm a midget."

* * *

He was screwing up his courage to propose to the woman of his choice, but was at a loss for the appropriate words. At last he managed to stammer: "W-would you help me to spend my salary?"

"Why, of course", she replied brightly.

"I—I mean for ever," he continued.

"Oh, it won't last so long as that." she assured him with a smile.

* * *

"So you are a hundred years old," said the visitor to the oldest inhabitant. "To what do you attribute your long life?"

"The weather," replied the old man. "It's enough to put years on anyone."

SO THIS IS MODERN ART!

(Continued From Page 4)

starved of the real art, and this is more so in the Cinemas where thousands daily frequent to obtain peace and joy. Instead they come home excited and do the things they saw—the boy and girl do in the pictures, quite forgetting that art isn't the same thing as 'real' life, and that sex isn't love. But modern directors of "talkies" forget this and no wonder they crash because they deprive human beings of the essentials of life. How often even in Indian films we are shown the girl of sixteen barely draped and wanting to seduce her boy-friend with her profile—as though this is what happens in real life! But people are beginning to adopt the morals and standards of the actor and actress and hence the problems of run-away marriages and elopements and murders and marital infidelity,—a thing to be shunned in India where the culture is yet high and the people the very best in the world—Like master, like servant, like cinema, likt art, like people....

Much as we go to the parks and in street corners and on highways we do not see art at its best. There may be building here and there but they are mere utilitarian habitats meant for the people to live in and for the landlord to extract an exorbitant rent. Places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have the beauty spots, but alas! they are all too few as compared with the ugly spots! Bandra is a fine place with an upto date set of buildings but the view from the moving train bring to the nostrils the smell of fish and rotten matter, showing Bandra more as an ugly place than a beautiful one. I remember a man who had to get out at Bandra and as it was a long journey, he slept. But he awoke when the Bandra station was reached and when we asked him how he recognised Bandra he said "SMELL" and laughed!

●

What is true of Bandra is true of all art. It smells of rank surrealism and it is this that is the bane of most modern artists. They want art to be for the people and they give the people what they want. But will the people always want the same thing or will they begin to want new things every time? The trouble with the artist of today is that he has shown the people that he can give them new things every time he produces art, or is asked to produce it, and it is something which he cannot always do because "art" is a something that does not inherent in every work of "art." Another trouble is that the artist does not know what to give the people, and naturally gives them the wrong thing. He soon realises his mistake and repents. He thinks more, acts normal, lives up to the tradition of the artists that went before him and in course of time he sees the fickle nature of man and the constancy of art. He takes stock of himself and statutises himself as the artist—wanting to be true to his inner nature and gives the people what is good for them.

Like Lady Hester Stanhope who awaited the coming of the Messiah, he awaits the inspiration of "high Heaven" and produces like a man possessed the beautiful things that surge within his mind. Others follow him and Art lives for the artist and for the people!

Jimmy, aged five, had learned the effective use of some profanity. His mother was at her wits' end to curb it.

He was invited to his friend's birthday party, and it seemed an opportune chance to end the problem. In Jimmy's presence she told John's mother that he was to be sent home if he should swear.

Jimmy was scrubbed, admonished, and sent off to the party. He arrived home in fifteen minutes, very angry.

"Now, what did you say?" his mother asked severely.

I didn't say anything. The damned party is to-morrow."

* * *

The shoppers met in a crowded store.

The woman, a haughty dowager type, stepped to her left to go round a grey-haired dignified man who was approaching. He, having the same idea, stepped to his right, and they stood face to face. Their next attempt at getting round each other had the same result.

The man sighed, shook his nead in a defeated manner, and announced: "Madam, if you'll just stand still. I'll jump over you."

* * *

Employer (to prospective employee): "What can you do, young man? Haven't you some special talent or taste—some bent, as they say?"

Applicant (dubiously): "No, not that I can think of, except that I'm a little bow-legged!"

Cotton Market Closed

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The local cotton market remained entirely closed to-day in view of the critical situation which has developed. Yesterday at the meeting between the Board of Directors and the Finance member and the Home member at the Secretariat question was fully discussed.

The Government made it clear that they would not allow any change in the floor and ceiling prices and also drew the attention of the existence of Teji-mandi business.

In view of the discussion the Board will meet on Tuesday to decide whether a state of emergency exist. This decision will be communicated to the Government. In case if the Board decides in favour of emergency all outstanding contracts will be closed at the rate to be fixed by the Board.

Thereafter, a General meeting will be called to open fresh business in hedge contracts on the condition of upcountry delivery and the removal of 12-1/2 per cent discount.

It is too early to form any idea at present, but as the Government is determined to enforce upcountry delivery there remains no other alternative but to close down all outstanding business and begin fresh trading on new terms.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today being Saturday. In private Tata Steel Defd. Shares were in demand at Rs. 1542/8.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 26

Feb. Highest 599-3/4; Lowest 598; Closing 599-1/4.

May Highest 593-1/2; Lowest 592; Closing 593-1/4.

July Highest 597-3/4; Lowest 595-3/4 Closing 597-1/2.

Sept. Highest 508-1/4; Lowest 596-1/4; Closing 598.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Indian Cotton February contract is 876 cents below New York March at exchange rate 331.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLIES CO., LTD.

The Directors of the above company have recommended to pay dividend of Rs. 3 on each old share and of Rs. 1-8 on each New Share net for the half year ended 30-9-48. Interest will be paid to those share holders whose names would be on company list on 1-12-48, and payments would be made after 21-12-48.

THE KURLA SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

The Directors of the above mill have recommended to pay a dividend of Rs. 7/8 on each share if approved. Interest will be paid to those share holders whose names would be on company's list on 4-12-48 and payments would be made after 27-12-48. Books closed from 6-12-48 to 20-12-48.

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

150 D. Nov.	3	5	9
150 D. Dec.	3	5	9
120 D. Ready	3	5	0
150 D. Ready	3	6	0
22/22 YELLOW SILK.			
November	28	14	0
December	27	2	0
Ready	28	14	0

NEW YORK PEPPER UNCHANGED TO 200 LOWER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26: The pepper market closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 200 points lower on the New York Market today.

Buyer anxiety was apparently relieved due to hopes of the settlement of the East Coast shipping strike.

Sellers scaled down their offerings on black pepper to 80 cents per pound from dock or warehouse, one seller indicating business might be possible at bids one or two cents lower.

Black pepper was quoted at 80 cents per pound nominal while white was quoted on the spot market at 80 cents.

Other closing prices included:

DELIVERY:

December	82
January	76
March	56
May	52
July	50
September	48
October	47

Other seed prices included:—

Castorseeds dol. 120 nom. per long ton f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Cottonseeds dol. 75 nom. per ton basis Memshis, depending on quality.

Linseed dol. 6.00 per bushel, Minneapolis.

Linseed oil 27.8 cents asked per pound.

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound.

Groundnut oil 20 cents per pound.—(U. P. A.).

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The local bullion market opened steady today but prices recorded small improvement later on increased buying by some professional operators.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 176-8 and after early drop at Rs. 176-5 steadily improved to Rs. 176/15 and steadied at this level. Ready Silver was done at Rs. 177/1.

At the opening Forward Gold was done at Rs. 112-6 and Gold in sympathy with Silver improved to Rs. 112/8 and steadied around this level. Ready Gold was done at a premium of annas 5 at Rs. 112/13 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4. Towards the close trading was restricted and final quotations were as under:

	Rs.	As	P.
Forward Silver	177	0	0
Ready Silver	177	2	0
Forward Gold	112	6	0
Ready Gold	112	11	0
Sovereigns	75	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 27:

The local produce market after steady opening showed moderate improvement on professional buying and speculative support.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 133/13 and steadily improved to Rs. 134-8 and steadied at Rs. 134-5. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 134-8.

Groundnuts were little active while Linseeds were quiet.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	35	4	0
Coromandal	34	8	0
Bold Ready	34	4	0
Bold Dec.-Jan.	33	11	0
Bold Feb.-March	33	5	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	30	0	0
May delivery	134	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	27	13	0
Nov. Dec. delivery	27	13	0
February-March	27	7	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Mills	20	4	0
November	20	0	0
December	19	12	0
January	19	6	0
February	19	5	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230		

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Magsar dely.	203 to 205
Maha dely.	191 to 193

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

	Pics.
45X11.	
Ready	114
Oct.-Dec.	115
Jan.-March	115-3/4
D. W. 40X28.	
Ready	132 0 0
Oct.-Dec.	128 0 0
Jan.-March	123 8 0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Small	97	0	0
Medium	104	0	0
Big	109	0	0
Extra Big	111	8	0
Dec. Old Crop	32	8	0
Dec. New Crop	33	4	0
Jan. Old Crop	31	4	0
Jan. New Crop	32	2	0
March	31	0	0
Arrivals Bags	1,890		
Depatches Bags Approx	3,000		
Total Stock Bags Approx	67,000		

LONDON PEPPER PRICES UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 26, (U. P. A.): The pepper market remained fairly active today, but prices, including those for Malabar pepper, remained unchanged.

NEW YORK SILVER QUOTED AT 72-1/4 CENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, (U. P. A.): Market sources today reported that the official silver price dropped to 72-1/4 cents per ounce, the lowest level since October 1947.

The weakness of the market was attributed to substantial outside silver which brought supplies well in excess of demand.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Silver Spot 45 pence, Forward 45 pence. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8/12/9.

New York Cotton Prices Decline On Increased Profit-taking

WALL STREET QUIETLY STEADY WITH PRE-WEEK-END COVERING

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Cotton fluctuated narrowly under mixed dealings with prices in the meanwhile holding steady with trade interests the best buyers. Loan influences, export potentialities, improvement in the cottongoods markets and the unexpectedly early settlement of the dockworkers strike were the chief steadying factors. In the afternoon prices gradually sagged on increased profittaking and edging with lack of fresh feature still curbing outside support. The current obscureness of British rawcotton purchases is apparently not a market influence. The session closed barely steady with sales estimated at 125,000. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that cotton pledges upto the 18th totalled 2,662,000 bales compared with only 175,000 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 26

	Closing
March highest	31.92+08
March lowest	31.82—02
December	31.87
March ..	31.82—02
May ..	31.62—03
July ..	30.80—07
October	28.58—06
Middling Spot	32.37+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 26

December	31.75
March	31.82—01
May	31.61—03
July	30.78—05
Mid. Spot	31.30

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 26

KARNAK:—	
Jan.	72.58+13
Mar.	70.30
ASHMONNI:—	
Dec.	46.25—15
Feb.	46.13—17

WALL STREET MARKET

Traders were rather cautious despite the settlement of the Longshoremen's strike subject to ratification by the workers and prices moved narrowly in limited trade. Changes eitherway rarely reached one point with gains holding a very slight advantage. Tax-worries are the main market concern at present. The averages were industrials 173 93 and rails 58.30. Trading continued quiet with preweekend covering and some buying on technical considerations managing to keep gains slightly in the majority. Most rails continued to average higher with the prospect in the near future of the ending of the embargo on freight movement to the East coast offsetting warnings that the carriers face a financial disaster unless they gain headway in the battle to keep pace with the rising operating costs The session closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices advanced early on general buying on prospects of early resumption of exports resulting from the settlement of the dockers strikes but increased profittaking and hedging, partly reflecting large maize receipts, erased all gains

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.

December	2.37-7/8
May	2.29
July	2.12
September	2.10-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Nov. 26.

T.T. London on:

	Selling	Buying
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to	14.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Consols 2-1/2 p.c. £80-5/16.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 £106-5/8.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £114

War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after £103-9/16.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £102.

National Bank of India £35-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,581 shares.

LONDON WHEAT

Australian wheat fob (bulk) 99/3 Dec/Jan. quoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

American Telephone and Telegraph 151, Amerex Holding Co. 22, Anaconda Copper Mining 24-5/8, Chase National Bank 33-1/8, Sinclair Oil 21-5/8, Firestone Trye and Rubber Co. 44-3/4, General Electric 37, General Motors 57-3/4, Ingersoll Rand 70, International Nickel 30-1/8, National City Bank of New York 37-1/8, New York Central Rail Road Co. 12-5/8, Socony Vacuum Corporation 16-5/8, Texas Corporation 53-1/8, Union Carbide 38-1/8, U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 38, U. S. Steel Corporation Common 70, Western Union Telegraph 15-3/4.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 26: On the Singapore market today, black Lampong was quoted at SSdol. 180 f.o.b. and white muntok at SSdol. 196. both per picul of 133 lbs.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

INVITED for:—

ARSENIC—Black, Red & Yellow.
ARSENIC—White Lump & Powder.
BLANC FIXE (Precipitated Barium Sulphate).
CADMIUM SULPHIDE (Orange Ceramic) 99/100 p.c.
D. D. T. 100% pure Containing 80% Para-para Isomer.
HIGH BOILING TAR ACID.
PITCH, Medium Grade.
PITCH, Soft Grade.
SPECIAL SOLVENT.
ZINC OXIDE

BY

H. MUMTAZ & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF HEAVY CHEMICALS & SOLVENTS—
1, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA—1.
Phone:— B.B. 4245: Gram: NAPHTHALENE.

TODAY 3 SHOWS AT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
FOR THRILLING ENTERTAINMENT VISIT
WALAWALKARS'

The Great Royal Circus

NEAR MARINE LINES STATION
A HUGE STOCK OF WILD ANIMALS & MANY NEW ITEMS
Excellent feats by
Mr. MOITRA, Mr. NARAYANRAO & CHINESE WOMEN.
— CALCULATION BY DOG —
Advance Booking from 10 to 12 in the morning of higher seats only.

NEED TO ESTABLISH PEACE ON EARTH

Plea For World Federation

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A cosmopolitan world society based on the solid foundation of moral justice and economic equality was envisaged by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, addressing the Freedom Group this evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Dastur Dhalla deprecated narrow nationalism and pleaded for the cultivation of a spirit of international co-operation as the only solution of some of the pressing problems of the war-torn world. He said that the appalling implications of the atom bomb had made the nations realise that they must stay together to avoid complete annihilation. World federation was the only solution for establishing lasting peace on earth. He proposed that this "federation of nations" should wield exclusive authority in all civil and military affairs. A supreme world court should decide all issues referred to it by the judicial courts of all nations for the fianl appeal. That way alone was some hope for mankind which could no more live in water-tight compartments as it hitherto did.

Dr. Dhalla looked upon the United Nations' Organisation with some hope for the future of mankind. He believed it was the only body that could foster international co-operation and bring about world peace.

Thanking Dr. Dhalla on behalf of the Freedom Group Mr. Brelvi said that "men of little religion and little nationalism" were responsible for the present sorry plight of the world. It was unfortunate that religion had becomes a weapon of discord and hatred among the people. He said "We have enough religion to hate each other, but we have not sufficient religion to love each other". He pleaded that religion be made a unifying force and not a dividing force as it happened to be at present.

INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE SET UP

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Government of India have set up a Committee to be known as "The Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee" to prepare and maintain up to date an Indian pharmacopoeia

The Committee is composed of the following members:—

1. The Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, (Ex-officio Chairman).
2. The Chairman of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
3. Dr. B. B. Yodh, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
4. Dr. B. N. Ghosh, Professor of Pharmacology, R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta.
5. Sir R. N. Chopra.
6. Dr. B. Mukherji, Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
7. Lt.-Col. M. L. Ahuja, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
8. Mr. R. M. Badhwar, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.
9. Mr. M. L. Khorana, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.
10. Mr. B. V. Patel, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
11. Dr. S. S. Aiyar, Central Revenues Control Laboratory, New Delhi.
12. Mr. P. M. Nabar, Chief Advisory Chemist, D. G. H. S., Government of India. (Secretary).

Provincial Defence Loans Committee Dissolved

In view of the constitution by the Government of Bombay of the Provincial National Savings Committee and the Bombay City and Suburbs National Savings Committee to operate the Small Savings Scheme in this Province, it has been decided to dissolve the Government of India Defence Loans Bombay Provincial Committee. This Committee was formed in June 1940 during the war to co-ordinate efforts in securing the maximum response to the Indian Defence Loans and, after the termination of hostilities, was continued to promote the Small Savings Scheme. The services rendered by the Committee have been of great value.

PAKISTAN: Lt. Col. Iskandap Mirza Defence Secretary, Gen. Sir Douglas Gracey, Commander-in-Chief, Mr. A. T. Naqvi, Joint Secretary, Lt. Gen. McCay Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford Air Vice-Marshall Perry Keene and Mr. Ghulam Abbas, Military Financial Adviser.

INDIAN TROOPS MEET VILLAGERS IN DRAS

As Indian troops move through Muradbagh on their way to Dras, the curious and greatly interested villagers watch their deliverers eagerly, and ask questions about the outside world from which they have been cut off for months.

NEHRU DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMEMORATION

Editorial Board To Prepare Volume By Nov. 1949

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (API): A meeting of the Editorial Committee of the Nehru Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Volume was held today in New Delhi. The following members were present:

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Viswanath More, Mr. S. H. Vatsyayan, Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Other members of the committee are: Dr. S Radhakrishnan and Mr. Nandalal Bose. Dr. Rajentra Prasad has been requested to join the Editorial Board.

It is proposed to present the Prime Minister of India with a Commemoration Volume in two languages, i.e. English and Hindi, on his sixtieth birthday, November 14, 1949. Tributes to Pandit Nehru from national and international leaders are to be brought together in this volume.

Soviet Move To Reorganise German Economic Commission

BERLIN, Nov. 27. (Reuter): Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Soviet Military Governor, to-day issued an order for the reorganisation of the German Economic Commission—the organisation controlling the Soviet zone's economy.

The number of members of the Economic Commission, all of them representatives of the Soviet zone's political parties, Provincial Governments and mass organisations, will be increased from 36 to 101.

FIVE YEAR 'MASTER PLAN' FOR ASIA

LONDON, Nov. 27, (UPI): A five-year "Master-Plan" for reconstruction of Asia is a counter-part to the European Recovery Programme—which has been drawn up by the Industrial Working Party of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, is to be discussed at the fourth session of the Commission which opens at Lapstone, Australia, next Monday.

The Plan calls for a total outlay of 13,600 million dollars, of which 6,400 million dollars would be required from local resources while the balance of 7,200 million dollars for import of goods and for technical personnel requiring foreign exchange.

Enemy Shells Indian Positions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27. (A.P.I.): With the re-establishment of the link between the Poonch and Jammu garrisons and the contact established between our troops at Kargil and Leh, the enemy pressure on the Poonch Basin and the Ladakh Valley has lessened, says to-day's Defence Ministry Communique on Kashmir.

The activities of the Indian troops are now confined to routine patrolling and the guarding of supply routes to our forward positions.

The enemy, however, continues to shell our positions and build up his forces in the Tithwal, Chakothi and Bagh sectors.

Enemy 25-pounder guns fired eighteen high explosive shells on our forward positions south of Sadabad in the Naushahra sector.

Socialists' Kashmir Committee

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27. (U.P.I.): The National Executive of the Socialist Party at its recent meeting at Mahableshwar discussed at length the Kashmir issue and decided to set up a committee. The task of this committee, known as the Kashmir Committee, is to create an everlasting social, political and cultural link between the people of Indian Union and Kashmir.

The members of the committee are: Shri Achyut Patwardhan (Chairman), Shri Som Prakash Shaida (Secretary); Srimati Aruna Asaf Ali, Shri Narendra Nath Das; Prof. Tilak Raj Chandha, Shri Raghukul Tilak; Shri Mohiuddin Harris; and Shri Maharaj Kumar of Mahamudabad.

Tractors For Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Nov. 27. (U.P.I.): "The Government belongs to us the people of this State-now, and any loss suffered by it will mean our loss. We have to see that every single penny we spend is for the benefit of the people."

Thus observered Sheikh Abdullah, Premier of Jammu and Kashmir, addressing a mammoth meeting at Kulgam to-day where he had gone in connection with his tour of the area.

Concluding the Prime Minister declared that the State would soon have tractors to help to increase the production of food.

RAIDERS STRANGLE HIS SON TO DEATH

Lambardar Of Pindras Unfolds Tragic Story

DRAS (Kashmir), Nov. 27 (UPI): The story of how the only son of Abdul Abed, 'Lambardar' of Pindras, was strangled to death by Pakistani raiders because he protested against their barbarous behaviour was related by the 'Lambardar' to an army observer.

Abdul Abed said: "I was appointed 'Lambardar' of Pindras Valley by the Kashmir Government and I served the State faithfully for more than 25 years. My duty was to collect revenue as also to maintain law and order in the village.

"It was in May last that bands of Gilgit Scouts, led by a few Punjabi soldiers, entered my village and settled down. The most inhuman cruelties were perpetrated by the raiders during the six months of their stay here. A large number of villagers who defied or disobeyed these tribal hordes were done to death. Once they killed three men because they were unable to produce a few chickens for their feast."

Grief-stricken, the 55-year-old 'Lambardar' added: "One day four raiders entered my house and asked for food. I could not offer them anything because we had already finished our meagre meal. Enraged, these men kicked me. My poor son, who was also there, became furious and remonstrated, and for hits he had to pay a heavier penalty. He was strangled to death".

The old man sobbed and concluded: "These tribesmen hung my son's body from a tree in public to overawe the villagers".

BAN ON PRESS AT TOJO'S HANGING

TOKYO, Nov. 27, (Reuter): Gen. Douglas MacArthur today rejected Press petitions to witness the execution of former Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and the six others due to be hanged in the next few days.

A press relations officer refused to answer correspondent's questions on the reasons for the secrecy about the executions which has aroused Press criticism.

KENNETH ROYALL BACKS IT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, (Reuter): Mr. Kenneth Royall, United States Secretary of the Army, has ruled that the sole responsibility for deciding whether the Press would be allowed to witness the execution of former Japanese Prime Minister Tojo and six other Japanese rested with General Douglas MacArthur.

Mr. Royall hinted that the existing ban on Press witnesses would not be lifted.

Tojo's Execution Postponed

TOKYO, Nov. 27, (Reuter): The execution of Tojo and other Japanese leaders are not likely to take place for a few days, according to informed sources here.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 13, 2005.
Muslim: Mohurrum 26, 1368.
Parsi: Khordad 27, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-54 a.m. Sunset: 18-00 p.m.
Hightide: 09-37, 22-48. Lowtide: 03-50, 16-05.

Today's Engagements

KANARA BROTHERHOOD CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.: Opening ceremony of building at Matunga by Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Half yearly general body meeting at Podar College Hall, today at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Manubhoy S. Shah will deliver a lecture on "Astrological Yogas causing Fluctuations in Cotton" today at 4 p.m. and will reply to the questions after the end of the lecture. Place: Shree Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, 25, Chowpati Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Reincarnation" is the subject of a public lecture today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S THEATRE ASSOCIATION: Progressive writers Association and Indian People's Theatre Association: Combined meeting for members and sympathisers at Deodhar Hall, at 5 p.m. today.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by T. K. N. Trivikram, the founder, on "Worship God in Your Body and in Your Spirit". Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." 52 Shivaji Park, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

VAKTRUTVA SAMMELAN (ELOCUTION SOCIETY): Those who are interested in the art of developing public speaking are cordially invted to Radio Electric Institute Opp. Imperial Cinema, today at 5 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Din Dayalji Vanprasthi of Gurkul Jwalapur will deliver a public lecture on "Ancient Culture of Aryans" today at 9 a.m. at Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, Fort.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music at Sir P. M. Garden, Bombay today (Sunday) from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. by Mr. G. K. Nimkar.

COMMON CLUB, CIVIL AVIATION-SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT: The first anniversary general body meeting today at 3-30 p.m. in the Club Hall.

LABOUR CONFERENCE: From 9-12 and 2-6 at R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, rally at Kamgar Maidan 6-15.

RANI MAHARAJ SINGH: To address Press Conference at 11 a.m. at Red Cross Office, Town Hall.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES: Today at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Dadar Bhagini Samaj Compound, 3rd Hindu Colony Lane, G.I.P. Dadar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, will preside.

Shri Mukundlal Sarkar, Prof. G. D. Parekh and others will speak.

TEHMURAS DOONGAJI FIFTH INTER-SCHOOL DRAMATIC COMPETITION: At Soonderbai Hall at 10 a.m.

ALHAJ MAULANA M. A. A. SIDDIQUI: His Exalted Eminence Maulana Alhaj Shah Mohamed Abdul Aleem Siddiqui Quadri is expected to arrive in Bombay by air at Santa Cruz Aerodrome on Monday 29th November 1948 at 5 p.m. He will be staying in Bombay for two days and will be leaving for the East Indies, Australia, and America on 2nd December 1948 by air, via Madras and Colombo. Those who wish to meet him may do so at his residence at Shidi Moholla, Ismalia Building, Near Khoja Cemetry, Dongri, Bombay, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

FREE STUDENTSHIPS FOR REFUGEES

The concession of free studentships granted to 'refugee' students from Satara, Belgaum, Poona and Kolaba Districts and from merged Deccan States who were reading in recognised secondary schools and colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay and situated in the Union Districts of this Province, has been extended by the Government of Bombay to such students reading in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Postal Fee Increased

The fee of 4 annas collected on all foreign postal articles imported into any province of India and on which import customs duty is payable, has been increased to 6 annas for letters, packets and insured boxes, and 8 annas for parcels with effect from Dec. 1, 1948.

REFUGEES TO BE EVACUATED FROM DOCK AREA

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Government of India in consultation with officials of the Bombay Port Trust has decided to evacuate refugees who have been stationed at the Docks to refugee camps at Kalyan, Madh Island and other centres in the surrounding districts of Bombay. The decision to hasten the evacuation of refugees was arrived at a meeting held on Friday evening between the Bombay Port Trust and Mr. S. Y. Sukthankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. The Transport Secretary arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening.

It is reliably understood that the early transfer of the refugees to other camps was necessitated by the stoppage of the berthing of petrol and oil tankers at Peer Paw Pier, which has been put completely out of commission, owing to damage caused by the storm. Several of the concrete blocks of the pier have been washed away, and until repairs are completed it will not be possible for tankers to berth at the pier. It is estimated that the repairs will take about two or three months to complete. It has therefore become necessary to find alternative berths for the oil tankers which are already in port and also for the tankers which will arrive in the course of the next two months.

Though the imporTt of ptrol is not permitted through Alexandra Docks, the Port Trust authorities have, as an emergency measure, decided to allow unloading of tankers at these docks until repairs to the Peer Paw Pier are completed. Hence it has become necessary to evacuate all refugees from the docks before the tankers can be berthed there. Transport of refugees is already being carried out by means of launches and motor lorries, and it is expected that within the next two weeks the docks will be cleared and ready for the berthing of the tankers.

Industries Minister To Leave For Poona

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes will leave Bombay for Poona tomorrow (Sunday) November 28, and return the next day.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Nov. 28.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Been Par Bhairavi 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 S. V. Patvardhan 8-45 G. M. Durrani 9-0 Azam Bai 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Bombay Sound News 12-0 p.m. S. V. Patvardhan 12-15 "Luggage Office" Drama in Gujarati 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 S. N. Ratanjankar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Schelomo 4-20 Been Par Phimpalas 4-40 Sahadeo Parab Party 5-0 S. V. Patvardhan 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 A. N. Qasmi Ki Ghazlen 6-30 Gauri Ka Khyal 7-0 Ratikumar Vyas 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Rana Vanant 7-30 Been Par Durga 7-45 G. M. Durrani 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Vadya Zankar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Bombay Madrigal Choir.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Gujarati Garbigeeto 5-45 p.m. Shankerlal Bhatt 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Ratikumar Vyas 8-15 Sahadeo Parab and Party 9-0 Yeh Raag Pichanive 10-0 Azambai.

Vijayawada To Go On The Air

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

With the opening of a broadcasting station at Vijayawada, the country will have its seventh Station inaugurated since August 15, 1947. Vijayawada will go on the air on December 1, 1948, at 5-30 p.m. with a message from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Information and Broadcasting. This will be followed by a talk by Shri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras. At 5-50 p.m. a message from His Excellency the Governor of Madras will be broadcast and the formal inaugural ceremony will come to a close at about 5-58 p.m. with "Jana Gana Mana". Later at 7-45 p.m. there will be a broadcast talk by Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya.

The new Station can be heard on 357.1 metres (940 Kilocycles) and will have two transmissions a day, one from 7-00 to 8-30 a.m. and the other from 5-00 to 10-00 p.m.

From the Studios

BOMBAY TALKIES

"Ziddi" Ready For Release

Bombay Talkies' latest social "Ziddi" is now ready for an early release. With a star-studded cast, which includes Kamini Kaushal, Dev Anand, Veera, Indu, Kuldeep, Pran, Pratima Devi, Mohsin and Nawab, and musical score by Khemchand Prakash, this picture is directed by the progressive intellectual, Shahid Lateef and produced by Ashok Kumar and Savak Vacha, who have again brought Bombay Talkies to the fore by giving to the screen a jubilee-hit in "Majboor". "Ziddi" which is based on a famous novel written by Ismat Chugtai, the Urdu novelist, portrays the sufferings and sacrifices of a tender-hearted youth, who faces bravely and squarely the established old order in

Kamini Kaushal in "Ziddi", a Bombay Talkies production shortly to be released in Bombay.

his quest for moulding his own life according to his ideas.

NEW PRODUCTION

With their "Ziddi" ready for release and "Mahal" under production, Bombay Talkies launched their new production at their studios in Malad on 16th November. The picture is being directed by Mr. Nitin Bose, and like Bombay Talkies' "Milan", this new picture will also be produced in Hindi as well as in Bengali. For his theme, the director, Nitin Bose, has derived his inspiration from Bankim Chandra's famous novel "Rajani". Now again, the famous "Milan" team is busy with this production, under the supervision of producers, Ashok Kumar and Savak Vacha.

BASHFUL LOVER MAKES GOOD

Bob Hutton, Tall, Lean And Awkward, Piles Up Fan Mail By The Bale

It hasn't happened yet, but unless the enthusiastic young film fans of America can think of a better tag, Robert Hutton, may soon be called "America's Boy Friend"—a title that was hung on Buddy Rogers a couple of decades back when all the young women tried to look like Colleen Moore and wanted a boy friend who looked like Buddy.

The Hutton fad is growing. The shy, awkward lover—the boy who makes mistakes but wins the girl—is gaining favor with the current crop of junior misses and their sweethearts.

There was a period during the war years when the American heart belonged to the war hero. But with a return to comparative normalcy, it was normal that some young man should come along to rivet the devotion of the youngsters. Hutton, whose fan mail has jumped from hundreds of weekly letters to thousands in recent months, seems to be the choice.

Hutton himself, busy appearing in such Warner Bros. pictures as "Always Together", in which he makes love to Joyce Reynolds, is happily unaware of the situation in which he is about to be plunged.

"Someday", he said recently, "I'm going to convince everyone that I'm really not bashful at all. I certainly do not seem that way to me"!

"MAHAL"

The well-known literateur, Kamal Amrohi, is proceeding rapidly with "Mahal", a Bombay Talkies picture he is directing. Ashok Kumar is starred in this production opposite Madhubala, with support from Vijaylaxmi and Kanu Roy.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 27, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 27th November, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 89 65 0 1.0 plus 0.5, Allahabad 75 62 0 2.8 plus 0.2, Ambala 80 47 0 0.2 minus 0.8, Bangalore 80 63 0 4.5 plus 4.0, Banares 77 64 0.3 8.6 plus 6.1, BOMBAY 87 71 0 6.6 plus 3.6, Calcutta 79 68 0.1 8.5 plus 3.2, Darjeeling nil, Delhi 79 49 0 0.5 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 67 0 8.9 plus 5.3, Jamshedpur 77 68 0.9 4.2 —, Jubbulpore nil, Kanpur (U. P.) 81 52 0 0.3 minus 1.3, Lucknow 79 57 0 0.5 minus 1.0, Madras 85 72 0.2 17.6 minus 7.2, Mahabaleshwar 72 60 0 11.8 plus 4.0, Ootacamund 90 70 0 15.4 plus 1.4, Patna 81 65 0.1 4.6 plus 2.1, Poona 85 68 0 13.1 plus 8.6, Shillong nil, Simla 5 47 38 0 0.9 minus 0.8, Surat 90 67 0 4.8 plus 3.0.

Widespread Rain Likely In Deccan

POONA, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday, November 27, 1948.

Observations from the Central parts of the country are absent. Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras and occurred at a few stations in West Bengal: Chotanagpur, Bihar, the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan South Hyderabad, Malabar and the North Madras coast.

Night temperatures were 8 to 13 degrees F. above normal over the region from the West Deccan to the East United Provinces and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 28TH:— The North-East monsoon may strengthen along the South Circars North Coromandal coast where widespread rain with thunder is likely. Fairly widespread showers are also likely in Assam and local thunder showers in West Bengal a few thunder showers may occur in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the North-East Central Provinces, North Circars coast, the Deccan, South Konkan, Mysore and the interior of South-East Madras.

No large change in night temperature is expected.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain may occur along the east coast between Cuddalore and Vizagapatam during the next 48 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intesity at its origin with epicentre about 5,300 miles away from Poona was recorded by the Seismographs at the Meteorological Office, Poona at 11 hours 18 minutes (I.S.T.) on Friday the 26th of November 1948. The depth of focus of the shock is about 100 miles below the surface of the earth.

COLOMBO-KARACHI WEEKLY AIR SERVICE

BOMBAY, Nov. 26, (A.P.I.): Bombay and Trichinopoly will be intermediate halts when the Air Ceylon inaugurate a regular weekly commercial service between Colombo and Karachi on December 3, it was learnt here today.

The first Air Ceylon Dakota on a test flight and with a full load of passengers leaving Ratmalna, about eight miles from Colombo, at 7 this morning landed at Santa Cruz airport at 2 this afternoon on its way to Karachi.

The aircraft arrived at Trichinopoly at 8-50 a.m. and took off for Bombay 45 minutes later. The aircraft had left Bombay for Karachi at 3-10 p.m. The plane is expected to return to Colombo tomorrow via Bombay.

The proposed route via Trichinopoly and Bombay is the shortest possible one between Colombo and Karachi.

21 DEAD IN PAK PLANE CRASH

Civil Aviation Officers To Conduct Enquiry

KARACHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan regret to announce says a press note issued today, the crash of a Pak Air Dakota bearing registration mark AP-AC on Nov. 26 near Multan. The crew of five and all the other sixteen passengers on board the aircraft lost their lives.

A party of civil aviation Officers consisting of Wing Commander Awan Mr. J. K. Karanjia and Mr. Reid, Senior Inspector of Aircraft have proceeded to the scene of accident in a special plane.

An immediate enquiry into the cause of the crash has been ordered.

The Government of Pakistan offer their deep sympathy to the bereaved families of the victims of this tragic accident.

PAKISTAN PLANE CRASH VICTIMS

LAHORE, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The following is the list of passengers aboard Park Airways plane which crashed on Friday afternoon in Multan District 165 miles away from Lahore.

MR. RASHID AHMAD, 232 Somerset St. E. I. Lines.

MR. JOHN PETTY, Block 17, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

COL. Anderson, Lahore.

LT. COL. H. H. MAHMOOD, 14 Kutcheri Road.

MIR MAQBOOL MAHOMOOD, 14. Kutcheri Road.

MR. H. M. NAZIR, 70 Kitchlu Road, Karachi.

MR. RAFI BUTT C/O., M/S. Golam Nabi Corp. Ltd. Elphinstone Street, Karachi.

MR. MOHD. HUSSAIN, Royal Hotel Karachi.

SIR WILFRED GRIGSON, Food Department, Government of Pakistan

MR. S. C. GEORGE, 18, Fikri Mansion, Bunder Road, Karachi.

MR. S M. AFAQ, Lotia Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.

MR. SHOLD, Western India Match Co. Ltd., Karachi.

CAPT. MOHD. NAWAZ, 27 Free Street, Karachi.

MRS. RAOOF AHMAD C/o. Shar Mohd. Alla Bux oppo. Denso Hall, Bunder Road. Karachi.

MASTER RIAZ RAUF C/o. Shar Mohd. Allabux, opp. Denso Hall Bunder Road, Karachi.

MISS SHEHR NAZ C/o Shar Mohd. Allabux opp. Denso Hall, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Inquiry Into Multan Air Crash?

KARACHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I): It is learned that an inquiry commission is likely to be set up by the Directorate of Civil Aviation Government of Pakistan to inquire into the causes of the air crash at Vehari on Friday morning.

Saurashtra Move Against Offending Girasdars

RAJKOT, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): Reports of "harassment" of peasantry by the Ghirasdars (Zamindari landholders) on what is described as a "large scale" are being received daily by the Saurashtra Government from the mofussil areas.

An official spokesman told the Associated Press that the Government were determined to maintain law and order and wuold not "respect personalities however high they may be" if they took the law into their own hands.

ENGINEERS TO HAVE TOUR OF INSPECTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27: To enable engineers in one part of the country to acquaint themselves with the engineering problems and the techniques adopted in other parts of the country and to secure the benefits of collective deliberation for the speedy development of the country, the Central Board of Irrigation, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, has decided to organise, every year, a tour of inspection in which all Provinces and major States in India will be invited to participate by sending a number of their engineers engaged on irrigation and hydro-electric works and projects. It is expected that some officers of the railway and road organisations will also join the tour.

A beginning is being made next month when the engineers will visit works near Nagpur and in Mysore, Madras and Bombay.

U. N. RELIEF FOR CHILDERN

Rani Maharaj Singh addressing a me eting in connection with the United Nations appeal for children at Government House.

AJMER DURGAH INQUIRY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): The Government of India have appointed a committee to enquire into the administration of the Durgah Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer and its endowments.

The committee consists of Mr. Justice Ghulam Hussan as (Chairman) and Sir Mohmed Yamin Khan and Nawab Mohmad Yar Jung of Begampet (Hyderabad State) as members.

The terms of reference of the Committee are: (a) to enquire into and report on the administrations of the Durgah endowment by the Durgah Committee since its constitution under the Acts XXIII of 1936 and XII of 1936;

(b) To examine the spiritual and temporal relationship between the Durgah Committee the Dewan or the Sajjadanashin and the Mutawali, and to recommend such measures concerning the terms of grant of the jagirs and the distribution of perquisites of office as may appear necessary to ensure harmonious working; and

(c) to recommend such measures as appear necessary to secure by efficient managements of the Durgah endowments the conservation of the shrine in the interest of the devotees as a whole.

The Committee is expected to complete its work within six weeks or two months.

Stop Press

REDS 30 MILES FROM NANKING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (UPI): According to the B.B.C., the Communist forces in China are reported to have reached a point thirty miles from Nanking.

FRENCH DOCKERS

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuter): Agreement between the French Government and the Communist-led Dockers' Federation to avert a nation-wide dockers' strike was completed tonight, a Transport Ministry official told Reuter

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPA). The State Department said today that Madame Chiang Kai-shek would arrive here on December 1, in a United Nations' naval transport plane. She will depart from Shanghai on November 28 at 7 p.m. (Shanghai Time) and is due to arrive in Washington on December 1.

OPERATION OF ULTRA MODERN WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (Reuter): Important new steps to increase Anglo-American co-operation in developing guilded missles and other ultra modern weapons will be taken here during the next two weeks, military sources disclosed here today.

ADMISSION TO U. N.

PARIS, Nov. 27, (Reuter): The Minor Political Committee today asked the Security Council to re-examine applications from six of twelve nations seeking admission to the United Nations. Italy, Finland, Portugal, Transjordan, Eire and Austria received favourable votes.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST S. AFRICA.

PARIS, Nov. 27, (Reuter): South Africa, it is understood, will request that the subject of India's complaints against the Union be discussed in Paris and not be deferred until a later session of the General Assembly.

REQUISITIONING OF KANDEWADI TENEMENT

Press Report, A "Gross Fabrication", Says Govt.

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes: The report appearing in a section of the Press stating that the Government requisitioned and took possession of a tenement in Kandewadi, wherein were staying a widow and her children, is a gross fabrication. The tenements in question was rented by a person who died over eight months ago, to be exact, on March 10 last. Immediately after his death his widow and their children left Bombay. Since then the place was being unauthorised occupied by a person, who claimed himself to be a son of the sister of the widow. As the widow or her children were not staying in the tenement for six months and more, it was requisitioned by the Government.

The Press report that the widow and the children were ousted from the tenement by the authorities when taking possession of the same is also incorrect. When the tenement was taken possession of, neither the widow nor the children were occupying it. They seem to have returned to Bombay the next day presumably on a telegraphic advice from the unauthorised occupant. The entire Press story about the illegal requisitioning and forcible occupation of the tenement is a piece of imagination from beginning to the end.

Refugees In Lorry Mishap

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nineteen persons were injured, eight seriously, when a military lorry carrying refugees from Alexandra Docks to Madh Island camp, overturned near the Cooperage Band Stand this afternoon.

It appears that the lorry, while taking a turn, struck the footpath and lost its balance. The injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital. Eleven of them were discharged after their wounds were dressed.

The driver of the vehicle was arrested by the police on the charge of rash driving.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION

PRETORIA, Nov. 26, (Reuter). A deputation representing South African Indian Organisations saw minister of Interior T. E. Donges to express opposition to the suggested repatriation of Indians from South Africa, which it described as "against all legal and moral ethics."

The deputation, the first Indian Delegation to be received by the new Government, also opposed the Governments Apartheid policy, which it described as an "affront to our national honour."

New Zealand To Be "Friendly" With Eire

WELLINGTON, Nov. 27, (Reuter): New Zealand "firmly desired" that its present close friendly relations with Eire should be maintained and strengthened in every possible way, Mr. Walter Nash, Acting Prime Minister, said today.

He declared that despite Eire's passing of the Bill severing Eire's last link with the Crown, Eire citizens in New Zealand would continue to enjoy the same status as before.

REVENUE REFORMS IN HYDERABAD

Graded Bombay System To Replace Flat Levy System

HYDERABAD, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): The Military Administration has agreed to make certain changes in the present levy system, on a representation made by the State Congress, it is learnt.

It is further learnt that the graded Bombay system, according to which levy is collected on land revenue, will also be introduced in the place of the existing flat levy system, which prevails in the State with only some minor changes in the Telangana and Maratwada areas.

EXEMPTION FROM LEVY COLLECTION

The Government has accepted the proposal to exempt a minimum of acreage from the collection of levy and it is probable that five acres of dry land and three acres of wet land would be exempted in cases of exclusively dry and wet cultivation and in cases of mixed cultivation of dry and wet lands five acres of dry and one acre of wet land would be exempted.

CASH PAYMENT AFFAIR SIMPLIFIED

The cash payment to the farmers which was a complicated affair before, would be simplified and the peasants will get immediate payment for the produce deposited at the godown offices which will be constituted as cash paying units.

It is also learnt that the Government of Hyderabad are trying to bring the prices of foodgrains in the State on par with the prices of foodgrains in the neighbouring Provinces.

Apart from all these changes in the levy system, which will ameliorate the difficulty of the small cultivators, the Government has decided to exempt levy in cases of failure of crops.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY TO BE ON SOUND BASIS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): "It is the endeavour of the Military Government to put the administrative machinery of the State on a sound basis enabling it thereby to progress from strength to strength in future", said Maj.-Gen. J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, replying to the address presented to him by the members of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Medical Association at an 'At Home' held this evening at the public garden.

The Military Governor reiterated once more that as long as the Military Administaration was there, they would leave no stone unturned to restore normal conditions in the State, so that the people of the State may be at liberty to decide their future in their own way.

CONCESSIONARY SUPPLIES TO MINERS

Tripartite Committee To Examine

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (API): The Government of India have set up a tripartite committee to examine the present system of concessionary supplies of foodstuffs, especially dal, to miners in the coalfields of Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces and to report not later than Dec. 21, 1948, on the defects in the present system and to suggest any changes that may be desirable, says a press note.

The committee will consist of: Chief Inspector of Mines in India (convenor), Coal Commissioner, the Government of India, Messrs. S. R. Mehta, B. P. Aggarwalla, J. N. Mukherjee, D. F. MacMillian (employers' representatives), B. P. Sinha, P. C. Bose, Deven Sen and Bindheswari Singh (workers' representatives).

Maulvi Jailed For Subversive Activities

RANAGHAT, Nov. 26 (UPI): Maulvi Sultan Ahmed of Haskhali Police Station has been sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300/- under the West Bengal Security Act.

It is stated that he was engaged in subversive activities and was preaching communal hatred in border areas. He was arrested the instance of the local Muslims who also deposed against him.

PATNA, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue and Forest Minister, Bihar has been declared elected to the Constituent Assembly of India as a general representative of Bihar Vice Mr Phulam Prasad Varma says a notification issued by the Government of Bihar.

Sardar Appeals For Consolidation Of Unity

EXPLAINS MANIFOLD PROBLEMS FACING COUNTRY

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27 (UPI).—"Let us realise the truth of our freedom; let us appraise the heavy responsibilities that it has brought upon us; let us not cast away the precious heritage which the austerities of our great leader and the sacrifices of martyrs have brought us."

Thus declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, while addressing the annual Convocation of the Allahabad University here this afternoon.

Earlier a distinguished gathering of prominent citizens, educationists, High Court Judges, lawyers, professors and large number of students witnessed the impressive ceremony at which the Deputy Prime Minister of India was the recipient of an honorary degree of the Doctor of Law conferred upon him by the University of Allahabad.

Referring to the achievements of the National Government he said: "When the leader of the Nation, our Prime Minister, addressed your Convocation last year, we were in the midst of great changes and turmoil. The avalanche of Punjab tragedies had almost swept us off our feet; our minds were clouded with doubts and despair and our hearts were ruled by passion and prejudice. He then dwelt on certain objectives and placed before us certain rules of conduct pointed the way to a triumph over the prevailing forces. Today we are fortunate in having survived those dark hours which a cruel destiny brought on us so soon after our liberation. Our true instincts and true faith have withstood the most severe shock that they have ever been subjected to in our history. The foundations of our freedom which seemed at times to be in serious jeopardy have stood this initial strain. Yet I ask you in all earnestness whether we have realised the true significance of that struggles and whether we have equipped ourselves to discharge those heavy responsibilities and obligations which it has brought in its train. I should like you seriously to consider whether we are conducting ourselves in the true spirit of lovers of freedom, working with the same sense of duty and discipline as we did when we fought its battle. Let each one of you examine what problems our freedom has brought us and what contribution you are making to ensure that the Nation deals with these problems soundly and effectively. Learning by experience is proverbially costly, but not to learn or unlearn from experience leads inevitably to ruin and disaster.'

Observing that he was "indulging in this introspection not as an unmitigated pessimist or cynic but as a born optimist," Sardar Patel said: "None can be more conscious than myself of the many good qualities which we have exhibited and the many achievements which are to our credit in the very first year of our freedom. If I am laying stress on our defects, it is only as a warning against complacency and as a spur to a determined effort for our national reconstruction and regeneration. It behoves us, while yet our freedom's child is one year old, to ensure that the growth is healthy, vigorous and strong. I do not want for it any sheltered existence; it must grow in the very midst of the struggle for existence. It must face the world in all the robustness and glow of an open air life. The foundations of our freedom have thus to be well and truly laid; we have to build a superstructure over these foundations—an edifice worthy of our noble heritage, a pride of the modern age and a valuable legacy to the generations to come. Merely having won freedom is not enough; we have to prove worthy of it and have to make the humblest in the land realise that he is free. The labourer in the field, the humbler folk in their cottages, and the workers in the factories must be able to appreciate the distinction between bondage and freedom it is then that we can say that we have won our freedom and earned it."

Continuing Sardar Patel said: "I appeal to you and though you to a much wider audience in the country to economise our strength and to consolidate our forces to meet the many dangers that threaten our national existence and to build up our Nation on sound and healthy lines. Let us consolidate our hard-won unity and integrated harmony before we create any further diversities. Let us concentrate on factors that unite—rather than on those which divide us.

Allahabad Convocation

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): At the annual convocation of the Allahabad University held this afternoon at the Senate Hall, Her Excellency Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Chancellor of the University, presiding, 1,509 candidates received their degrees.

Doctorates were conferred on 22 candidates, 13 in the Faculty of Arts, 7 in the Faculty of Science and 2 in the Faculty of Commerce.

The Academic Council of the University recommended 260 candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, 4 for the Master of Commerce, and one for Master of Law.

PATEL ABHINANDAN GRANTH

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27, (UPI): The "Patel Abhinandan Granth", a birthday greetings volume, was presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India s Deputy Prime Minister, by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P., at an impressive function held at Government House this morning in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The volume which is edited by Shri Jyoti Prasad Nirmal, is profusely illustrated and contains contributions from distinguished public men. Babu Purushottamdas Tandon has written the preface to the volume.

Sheriff Visits Refugee Camps

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, accompanied by the Director of Relief Rehabilitation visited Chembur Nari Sewa Sadan and Pawai refugee camps to see for himself the condition of the refugees there and the damage caused to the camps one to the recent storm. He donated a sum of Rs. 1000 to the Pawai Camp and Rs. 1000 to Nari Sewa Sadan for immediate relief.

CRITICISM AGAINST S. AFRICA ILL-FOUNDED

Eric Louw's Broadcast Talk On U. N. Radio

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuter)—Mr. Eric Louw, South Africa's Chief United Nations delegate, said in a broadcast interview tonight that "illfounded" criticism" of his country at U. N. O. had "done more to disturb relations between European and non-European races in the Union than anything else within recent years."

He added " that is why it is so bitterly resented. It also explains the prevalent public feeling about our membership of the United Nations."

The interview was broadcast by United Nations radio.

Mr. Louw was asked if there was any danger that South Africa might walk out of the United Nations, as some of his statements had been taken to suggest.

He replied "what I said was that there is a growing volume of opinion in South Africa which doubts whether continued membership is in the inter ests of the Union and I gave reasons upon which that opinion is based.

"Wither public opinion in South Africa will undergo change will ofcourse depend on the United Nations itself".

"For one thing, U. N. O. will have to refrain from a growing tendency to interfere in the domestic affairs of member states. And then there is the unfortunate fact that meetings of the Assembly and its Committees are increasingly being used for political and ideological propaganda."

He denied that South Africa sought to exist outside the family of nations or was oversensitive to criticism but said she expected deeper understanding of her racial problems "within the family circle".

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

Dr. Donges On Union Govt's 'Ultimate Target'

PRETORIA, Nov. 26, (Reuter): South African Minister of the Interior Dr. T. E. Donges said here today that it was the ultimate target of the Union Government to reduce the South African Indian Population to an "irreducible minimum."

He told a deputation of the South African Indian organisation the Government's policy was to ease friction by adopting a principle of repatriation which would be applied in a friendly way with the assistance of othr Government concerned.

Meanwhile the policy of 'Apartheid' which aimed at the elimination of colour tension would be applied.

Pandit Nehru's Advice To Social Workers

Asks Them Not To Approach Masses With Air Of Superiority

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (UPI): "Political freedom is only a means of achieving real freedom and is not an end in itself. It involves that every right has an obligation attached to it and that there can be no right without an obligation, "said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, inaugurating the Delhi Provincial Conference of Social Work in the Town Hall, New Delhi, this morning.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who presided over the conference said that social work was a heavy task and a matter of duty. Social service should start from the willages which were the nerves of the country. The tendency of doing every thing from top to bottom must go and things should progress from bottom to top.

Pandit Nehru said that political freedom only provided the individual with an opportunity to lead a creative and productive life removing all sorts of barriers, economic and political. Now that the political freedom had been acchieved. he added, it implied that they should pay immediate attention to the problems which remained to be solved. The standard of the people must be raised because higher standard was essential for progress.

Pt. Nehru appreciated the fact that the social workers had laid stress on the obligations of the individuals and said that it was a kind of work which ought to be done by the State, but since the machinery of the Government was completely impersonal and the social work required a considerable amount of humble element, the individuals and unofficial organisations must take it up. Such organisations which fitted into the policy of the Government must be encouraged because they could not undertake the gigantic task of changing the minds of millions and millions of people without adequate aid and support of the Government.

Pandit Nehru asked the social workers not to approach the masses with an air of superiority. The worker's approach must be of different type which should effect the mind and heart of the people.

Welcoming the first Conference of Social Workers in Delhi Pandit Nehru said that Delhi was a city of great importance and what happened here would have its repurcussions throughout the country. In the last one year whatever happened in the country Delhi was the pivot of it. It had been not only the venue of physical conflict but of conflict of spirit and soul also.

We Want No Mere Conferences But Material Benefit

NATU ASKS F. A. O. TO GO FULL SPEED IN ITS WORK IN EAST

WASHINGTON, NOV. 26 (REUTER): THE COUNTRIES OF THE EAST ARE THE "REAL HAVE-NOTS IN THE WORLD" AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION MUST CONCENTRATE ON THESE COUNTRIES, MR. W. R. NATU, OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE F.A.O. CONFERENCE, DECLARED IN A SPEECH TODAY.

The delegate said concentration on the countries of the East would "not only assist the countries themselves but also enrich the world by tapping resources so far unexplored and building up stable and balanced economies in these countries".

Mr. Natu, who was addressing the F.A.O. Conference in a discussion of the organisations regional activities, welcomed the establishment of a regional office for Asia and the Far East at Bangkok and hoped that this office would soon begin active operations.

He emphasised however, that the regional office would succeed only if its Secretariat were staffed with persons who had intimate knowledge of the needs of the region and were familiar with local conditions. Although this principle had been recognised in connection with the regional offices for Europe and the Near East.

It was proposed to depart from it is the case of the regional office, he said.

India strongly disapproved of this course and urged that if the appointment had not been made final the head of the Far East office should be a person belonging to the region.

DISPROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Natu protested against what he described as the disproportionate distribution of administrative and technical personnel as between the different regional offices. He said there was an excessive concentration on the regional office for Europe compared with the offices for the Near East and Far East.

While it was proposed to assign 12 technical officers to the European office, only four were being sent to the Near East and six to the Far East offices, he said.

"I must point out that developmental work is more urgently called for in the countries of the East where the fertility of the soil has been neglected for ages and intensive farming yet remains to be undertaken.

"I have no doubt that for a given amount of expediture, expansion in output will be very much larger in the Eastern countries than in the countries of the West".

The delegate also complained that while a detailed programme of work had been prepared for the European and Near East offices no such programme had been prepared so far for the Far East.

Mr. Natu said the F.A.O. would be judged in Eastern countries on the basis of the activities of the regional office.

CONFERENCES OF LITTLE CONSOLATION

"A delegation of special technical missions of short duration and the holding of regional conferences are of little consolation to us since the results of these are only very general recommendations of a benedictory character, such as appeals for increase in the supply of seed, fertiliser and water with which we are all so familiar", he said.

"Public opinion in India has always been highly sceptical of the utility of international organisations and is getting more and more restive. The publicity connected with these organisations raises high expectations and no tangible benefit results.

"We still look forward however to the F.A.O. with considerable hope and faith, not in supplication. But in the confidence that given assistance we would be able to make a contribution towards solving problems in this sphere. It is essential that the F.A.O. should act while this hope and faith still survive".

Bombay Ban On Sale Of Arms

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The order of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, prohibiting the dealers from transfering either by sale or otherwise any arms or ammunition including percussion caps to any license holder without a special permit from him, has been extended for two months, from November 29.

IMMORTAL TORCH OF THE CONGRESS

'Akhand Jyoti', the immortal torch of the Congress is on way to Jaipur, venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress. Photo shows Delhi Congressmen receiving the torch.

China's Desperate Call To U. S. Congress

PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE AID IN 'AMERICA'S INTEREST'

Will Chennault Join Fray?

NANKING TROOPS BID TO STOP 'REDS' NEAR YANGTSE

NANKING, Nov. 27. (Reuter): Chinese authorities to-day made two appeals to the United States for help (First was made by the Chinese Yuan (parliament) who sent urgent pleas to Congress for immediate aid "in America's self interest" to avert collapse of the Government forces in the Civil War.

The other was made by a meeting in Peiping of seven Provincial and City Councils who made a similar plea but also resolved to ask General Claire Chennault—who led the Flying Tigers fighter squadron which played havoc with Japanese armies before world war two—to return to the fray and join in the fight against Communists.

OBSERVERS' DOUBTS.

However observers believed that American support could not stave off defeat unless the authorities first stopped the rot of demoralisation now sweeping through nationalist armies.

Some of their soldiers demonstrated in Tientsin to-day, a Reuter despatch said. Survivors from the defeated Manchurian armies, they complained about their conditions and stopped traffic by putting the body of a soldier across the street and telling passers-by he had died through lack of medical treatment.

BID TO STOP 'REDS'

While troops dug defence posts round Nanking, despatches said that Government troops were fighting hard to stem the Communist drive on the two-mile wide bridgeless Yangtse river and Nanking.

They were said to be concentrating their efforts on Linpi, 135 miles from here, while nationalist bombers reported seeing large bodies of men from both sides locked in a struggle south of the railway town of Suhsien which is South-West of Suchow, scene of last week's battles and now by-passed by the Communists.

Reports from nationalist commanders said that the Suchow battle had flared up again and suggested to observers here that Government troops had been deployed to set a trap for the attackers. The Communists have already lost 150,000 men there, Lieutenant General Chiu Ching Chuan, Commander of the Chinese second army group told Reuter to-day in his headquarters at Liuchi.

He admitted that his colleague General Huang Po—Tao had suffered heavy losses when his army was encircled by Communists at Janchaun but added that many of the troops had fought their way to safety. The fate of General Huang was unknown.

Refugees reaching Shanghai from Communist held Tsinan said, according to the 'Shanghai Evening Post' to-day, that the conquerors were applying Communist doctrines to the owners of property.

NEW CABINET FORMATION.

Chinese Government remains in a flux and it was announced in official quarters here that the formation of a new Cabinet would not be expected until the return of the new Premier, Dr. Sun Fo, who went to Shanghai last night for a minor operation.

Reports in Hongkong that Chinese feeling at Kankow was bitter towards foreigners were denied by the British Chamber of Commerce there. A foreign evacuee was reported as having said that foreigners there were followed, mocked and pushed off pavements by Chinese but British businessmen said that relations were most friendly and correct.

EVACUATION OF EUROPEANS.

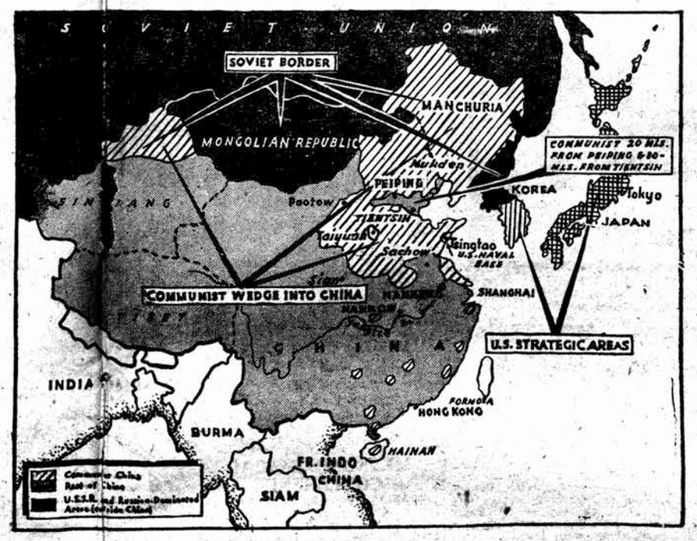
Two refugee organisations ships, the Castel Blanco and Wooster Victory have been ordered from Melbourne, Australia, to China to evacuate 1,700 evacuees to an unknown destination. This was announced in Geneva to-day and it was added that 13,000 mostly Europeans await ships to safety.

Mr. William Hallam Tuck, I. R. O. Director-General, said "further instructions will be issued to the vessels once they are under way. Their destinations are still under consideration".

Observers thought the refugees might go temporarily to Japan or Australia.

COMMUNISTS CAPTURE LINPI

NANKING, Nov. 27— (Reuter): Soon after Chinese authorities made two appeals to the United States for help, messages from Shanghai today said that the Communist radio claimed the capture of Linpi, 135 miles from here.



JAI PRAKASH'S ALL-OUT ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

"Relieve Distress Of Working Class Or Political Stability Will Be At Stake"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain to-day warned that if Government did not immediately "relieve the distress" of the working class, "not only the economic stability of the country, but even its political stability will be at stake and there will be chaos and anarchy".

He was addressing an All-India Conference of Labour Leaders, which commenced its two-day session here to-night.

The Conference which was called by the Convenor, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, as an "informal and consultative" one, is the outcome of the desire on the part of a large number of labour leaders outside the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C. to join together and form a third force. Several prominent leaders from all over India attended the Conference. Among them were Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, Shibnath Bannerjee, G. H. Kale, V. B. Karnik, Maniben Kara, Anand Mohan Sahai, Dinker Desai and Asoka Mehta. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Besides a large number of independent labour leaders, representatives of the Socialist Party, the Radical Democratic Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Trotskyist Masdoor Party and many other organisations, were present.

In one of his bitterest attacks on Government's Labour policy, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, said it was "determined to suppress, in a manner reminiscent not so much of the British days as of Hitlerism, all efforts made by Labour to improve their lot". "Laws have been promulgated making it difficult for Labour to fight for the improvement of its condition, laws that seek ultimately to convert Indian Labour to the status of slave Labour". He called for "concerted action on a nation-wide basis" to compel Government to change its present policy. He hoped the Conference would be the beginning of such "concerted action."

Mr. Jai Prakash referred to the decision of the Railwaymen and the Post and Telegraph workers to take a strike ballot on the issue of higher dearness allowance and said there was need to "co-ordinate their action" and it was desirable that "a far larger section of the working class and of State employees should move forward in unison". "If this is done, Labour may not have to resort to its last weapon. But if circumstances drive us even to that ultimate step, it is neces-

(Continued on Page 17.)

381,000 TONS FOR DEFICIT AREAS

All-India Food Officers Confer At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): An allocation of 381,000 tons of foodgrains to the deficit areas for January 1949 by the Central Ministry of Food was announced by Mr. R. L. Gupta, Food Secretary Government of India at today's session of the All-India Food Conference. Of this quantity, the quotas of wheat and rice amount to 200,000 tons and 178,000 tons respectively.

The conference which was attended by over 60 food officials from the Central, Provincial and States' Governments, concluded its deliberations after the discussions with various Provinces and States on a zonal basis on prices procurement and import quotas had been completed.

Jap Ship ... Cement ... dia

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Reuter): The first Japanese steamer to sail for India since the war is due to leave on December 5 with 5,000 tons of cement.

The ship, the 1,000-ton freighter TATSUNICHI MARU will return with a cargo of coal.

Siam Asks For U. S. Arms To Fight 'Reds'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. (Reuter): Siam is reported to have asked the United States for arms to equip five battalions for possible use against Communists along the Siamese—Malayan border.

The request, it is said, was made to the State Department and is understood to be under consideration.

SARDAR CALLS ON SAPRU

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27. (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India called on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru this morning.

Sardar Patel and party are leaving for Delhi by air tomorrow morning.

Indo-Pakistan Border Clash

SEVEN-HOUR DUEL AT OUTPOST

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): A serious border incident took place yesterday when Pakistan military and police about 250 strong, surrounded an Indian police outpost at village Dal, about 22 miles south-east of Lahore.

Pakistanis supported by their troops, opened heavy fire on the Indian outpost. Shorts were exchanged between East Punjab Armed Constabulary and Pakistan military for over two hours.

Number of casualties is not yet known yet.

TWO KILLED

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26, (A.P.I.): Two soldiers of the Baluch regiment are reported to have been killed in a seven-hour exchange on gunfire with Indian police near village Dal, on the border of Amritsar.

It is stated that Pakistanis numbering over 200 assisted by their military fired on peasants ploughing in the field of village Dall. Indian police on the border encountered the raiders but they were overpowered. Another contingent of Indian Police arrived on the scene and opened fire on the raiders.

After a seven-hour duel the raiders retreated inside the Pakistan border carrying two of their soldiers dead.

West Bengal Supplies Blocked By E. Pakistan

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): Large quantities of food and cloth supplies sent by the West Bengal Government and traders to Maldah, one of its outlying districts, access to which is through Pakistan territory, are now lying blocked en route, it is learnt here. The district, which has a population of eleven lakhs, has not been getting its supplies for about a month due to dislocation of the railway services from Ammura in Rajshahi district, Eastern Pakistan, to Katihar in Bihar.

It is understood that commodities despatched from Calcutta by private dealers and even Government are lying blocked in Pakistan territory since October last. About 20,000 maunds of rice, paddy and atta and large quantities of coke and petrol are stated to be lying at various points of the railway and attempts made by West Bengal Government to have these goods sent to Maldah have proved futile. The matter is being discussed now at higher level with appropriate authorities.

Soviet Surprise For Western Powers

VIRTUAL POLITICAL GOVERNMENT FOR EASTERN GERMANY

PARIS, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): **The Western Powers have been taken complete by surprise by the Soviet action of setting up what amounts full Government for Eastern Germany, as announced by Marshal Sokolovsky this morning.**

Marshal Sokolovsky's announcement refers to "enlargement" of the Russian Zone Economic Commission from the present 36 members to 100 but the structure of the body has been changed from that of purely economic organization to political one. The Commission will, in future, not only control the economy of Eastern Germany but also govern the five provinces of the zone subject only to the dictates of the Russian Military Government.

U. S. CALL TO SETTLE BERLIN ISSUE

PARIS, Nov. 27, (U.P.A.): A high American source warned today that the Berlin crisis must be settled soon or not at all.

The source confirmed the Western power view that the Berlin situation is deteriorating so rapidly that only an immediate solution will prevent a virtually permanent division of Berlin into two cities. The source said the West does not take the position that a solution is impossible. But, he added, the point is being approached rapidly where continuation of the present trend toward two cities will make it impossible to introduce the Soviet mark as the single currency for the city.

The source said the United States and other Western powers still stand on the August 30 Moscow directive as the possible basis for a solution but added that it was almost impossible to consider an agreement until a unified city administration under Four Power control is reestablished.

The American view is that other economic and political developments cannot be forgotten when dealing with such a technical problem as a single currency.

VYSHINSKY CRITICISES BALKAN COMMISSION

PARIS, Nov. 27, (Reuter): Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, today, called the members of the United Nations Balkan's Commission &UNSCOB) amateurs, green horns and dilettantes".

M. Vyshinsky told the United Nations General Assembly that UNSCOB observers were responsible for "blatant mistakes and failures leading to the complete fiasco of the committee as a whole.

Accusations that Greece's northern neighbours were helping the Greek guerillas were "merely pretexts to back up American and British intervention in Greece," he declared.

He appealed to the Assembly not to prompt a condemnatory resolution, based on false evidence, but to make a "constructive gesture" by demanding that Greece restore diplomatic relations with her northern neighbours.

Greek Premier's Condition Critical

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (UPA): Premier Themistocles Sophoulis fought hard today against the threat of death at any moment and rallied from near coma to take a light meal.

The doctors have abandoned hope for the 88-year-old Liberal leader who has been in a critical condition since Wednesday night. The last rites of the Greek Orthodox Church were administered.

CABINET MINISTERS CALLED TO BEDSIDE

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (Reuter): Greek Cabinet Ministers were called this morning to the bedside of Premier Sophoulis after an announcement that his illness had become critical.

Developing Tourist Traffic

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (UPI): The importance of developing tourist traffic, a "source of invisible national income and international goodwill", was emphasised by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, opening the first meeting of the Advisory Committee for the development of Tourist Traffic, in New Delhi today.

The committee discussed at great length the various aspects of the question and decided to appoint a sub-committee, assisted by a special officer, to report on the subject at an early date.

Baron to Be Replaced?

MADRAS, Nov. 27 (UPA): **M. Baron, Governor of French India, has been replaced and is shortly leaving for France, says the New Delhi correspondent of the HINDU.**

He adds Baron's replacement is intended to facilitate a fresh and final approach on the future of French India.

WHAT RAJAJI FEELS ABOUT HIS SALARY

BANARES, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Deputy Prime Minister is reported to have told Congress workers of the eastern districts here yesteday that the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajagopalachariar, has written to the Central Cabinet that he does not endorse the Government's action is spending above Rs. 20,000 per month on his salary and other expenses.

Sardar Patel also said that no decision had yet been taken on the matter which was being considered by the Cabinet.

Rajaji Opens Belgian Art Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (API): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, declared open an exhibition of Belgian Art here today.

Sind Ban On Five Papers

KARACHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The Government of Sind has banned the publication of five newspapers of Karachi in Sind under the Sind Maintenance of Public Safety Act it is announced here this evening. The ban has come into force from November 25 and is applicable for a period of six months.

The newspapers are:—The "Dawn" and the "Sind Observer", two local English dailies; "Jung" and "Anjam," two Urdu dailies and "Sind" a Sindhi local daily.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF LYNCHING

LYONS, GEORGIA, Nov. 27, (U. P. A.): A spokesman for the Tuskegee Institute's Records and Research Division said today that the shooting of Negro Robert Maillard here last week had "all the aspects of lynching".

In Atlanta, Governor Herman Talmadge promised "startling developments" in the case.

Maillard was fatally shot from ambush by a white-robed band as he returned from Church with his family and friends.

Minority Protest Against FAO Re-elections

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPA): Irish Agricultural Minister James Dillon led a minority protest against the Food and Agricultural Organization's re-election of six nations to the World Food Council.

The six countries re-elected were Australia, Denmark, Egypt, France, India and Mexico. They will serve three-year terms on the 18-nation FAO policy-making Council of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization.

Viscount Stanley Bruce of Australia was re-elected Independent Chairman of the Food Council.

Steel Factory In Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 27 (API): The Madras Government are "in correspondence with the Government of India about the erection of an iron and steel factory in the South" said Mr. H. Sitarama Reddy, Minister for Industries, answering a question in the Legislative Council today.

Call To Ban Akali Party

Sawhney's Resolusion For Jaipur Congress

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): Sardar Mohan Singh Sawhney, member of the A.I.C.C. has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Jaipur Congress session drawing the A.I.C.C.'s attention to the "deteriorating communal situation in the East Punjab" and urging immediate action to put a stop "to the various propaganda for the formation of a separate Sikh Province."

The resolution characterises the demand for weightage, reservation of seats in Legislature or Services and the continuance of separate electorate as anti-democratic and suicidal"

The resolution added: "In the light of the militant communal propaganda of the Akali Party, the A.I.C.C. demands that the Akali Party, Shaheedi Dal and other allied organisations should be treated on the same level as the R. S. S. and banned."

Sardar Mohan Singh Sawhney has convened a Convention of Sikh members of A.I.C.C and East Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly and Congressite Sikh Legislators to consider the recent memorandum of the Shromani Akali Dal to the Minority Sub-committee of the Constituent Assembly. The Convention will be held in Delhi on December 8 and 9.

Rajendra Prasad Not Attending Jaipur Session

WARDHA, Nov. 27, (U.P.I): The "United Press of India" understands that Dr. Rajendra Prasad will not attend Jaipur Congress Session and will stay in Delhi in connection with the Constitution work.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt V. Izvestia

MOSCOW, Nov. 27, (U.P.A.): Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt was compared to a fly today in a Paris dispatch in the Government newspaper IZVESTIA.

The paper reported her statement before the Sub-Committee on Human Rights in the United Nations in which she said the Soviet Constitution is "only of pure propaganda significance".

IZEVSTIA said the Soviet Constitution with its broad human rights is like the sun which a person like Mrs. Roosevelt cannot draken. The paper asked "Can a fly eclipse the sun?"

INTER-DOMINION DEFENCE MEETING

KARACHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The seventh inter-dominion Defence Secretaries meeting which commenced its session in Karachi yesterday concluded today. There will be a similar conference in New Delhi on December 6.

The two Dominions represented by INDIA: Mr. H. M. Patel, Defence Secretary; Gen. Sir Roy Bucher, Commander-in-Chief, Admiral W. E. Parry Mr. K. Bhawant Shankar Rao, Military Financial Adviser and Brig. K. Bahadur Singhji.

Agenda For Delhi Talks

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): An Agenda containing important items has been prepared for the forthcoming Inter-Dimision Conference at Ministerial level on Dec. 6 in New Delhi.

India's delegation to the Conference will be led by Mr. Gopalaswami Iyangar, who was dealing with inter-Dominion problems before taking charge as the Transport Minister. Representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Supply Commerce, Finance, and Relief and Rehabilitation as well as the Government of West Bengal are expected to participate in the discussion.

Pakistan's team will include Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Finance Minister, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Commerce Minister & Khan Saheb Shanbuddin Minister for Interior, besides three Secretaries representing the three Ministries.

Exodus of Hindus from Eastern Pakistan tops the list of the agenda it is understood. Other items include review of the working of Karachi and Calcutta Agreements and discussion on the breaches of the Agreements. The question of evacuee property might also come up for discussion before the Conference.

PRIZE BONDS DRAW ON WEDNESDAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): In the tenth and final half-yearly draw for prizes in respect of Government of India five-year interest-free Prize Bonds 1949 the series participating in the daw relating to the Rs. 10/- denomination are:—

AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AJ, AK, AL (not AI as previously announced) AM and AN, says a press note.

The draw will take place on December 1 at The Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

CHINA'S WAR CABINET

Likely Inclusion Of 'New Faces'

NANKING, Nov. 27. (U.P.A.): Sun Fo, newly appointed Premier, has invited four top-ranking Chinese Government leaders and several "new faces" to join is war cabinet, an officials source revealed to-day.

Sun Fo is expected to line up the new cabinet ministers within two weeks, after which he will formally assume office. He reportedly has been given a free hand by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in selecting personnel.

It is not known yet who the "new faces" will be, but the official source said Chang Chun, Wong Wen-hao, Wu Te-chen and Chen Li-fu, all well-known in Government affairs, have been asked to join the cabinet.

"MODERNISE AYURVEDA"

Mrs. Munshi's Appeal At Gujerat Vaidya Sammelan

BOMBAY, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The eleventh session of the Gujerat-Cutch-Kathiawar Vaidya Sammelan was inaugurated in Bombay today by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in the presence of a large gathering and delegates from all over Gujerat and Cutch. Mr. Bapalal Vaidya, Principal of Surat Ayurvedic College presided.

In her inaugural address, Mrs. Munshi pointed out the need for research in Ayurveda so as to modernise the system. She said that Ayurveda would provide the common man with cheap and efficacious medicine, and Ayurvedic Clinics should be opened in all villages in the country. She requested the scholars to bring out standard works on Ayurveda and train young men for serving the sick, with "service as their sole motto".

Mrs. Munshi concluded with an appeal for State aid to Ayurveda.

Mr. Bapalal Vaidya in his presidential address, expressed joy at the attainment of independence and explained the technique of Ayurvedic treatment.

Messages were received from Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Minister of Junagadh, and from Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Sourashtra, wishing the conference success.

The conference will continue tomorrow and the day after when academic discussions will take place.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS

Reorganisation Committee Appointed

On the recommendation of the Provincial Education Council, the Government of Bombay has appointed a committee to consider and make recommendations regarding the question of the Diplomas awarded by the University of Bombay and the Board of Technical and Industrial Training.

The Joint Director of Technical Education is Chairman of the Committee. The other members are, the Principal, College of Engineering, Poona; the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay: the Principal, Birla Vishwakarma Vidyalaya, Anand two representatives of the University of Bombay viz. Dr. Jyotindra M. Mehta and Mr. N. S. Gupchup one representative of the Board of Technical and Industrial Training and the Director of Industries or his representative.

The Committee has been empowered to co-opt two members and advised to submit its report within four months.

The Personal Assistant to the Joint Director of Technical Education will work as Secretary to the Committee.

SILVER JUBILEE OF CONGRESS SEVA DAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): The Silver Jubilee of the Congress Seva Dal will be celebrated on December 28.

Mr. Shakerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress in a circular to the Provincial Congress Committees says—

On December 27, 1923, at the time of the Congress session at Conconada, the Seva Dal organisation was started by the first All-India Volunteers' Conference which was held under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru The Seva Dal will be completing its 25th year next month It is proposed by the old workers of the Seva Dal to celebrated its Silver Jubilee on December 28th, 1948

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rani Maharaj Singh presided over a meeting held in connection with the formation of the General and Executive Committee for the United Nations Appeal for Children at Government House.

His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore Mrs. G. C Chatterjee, Mrs. Ratan Lal and Captain V. Hari came to lunch.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Adivasi Seva Nandal held at the Town Hall. where he was received by the President of the Mandal, Mr. J. P. Patel.

Rani Maharaj Singh presided over the Editors Conference in connection with the United Nation's Appeal for Children at the Red Cross Office, Town Hall.

Vaidya In Conference

The 11th Session of the Gujerat, Cutch and Kathiawar Vaidya Conference was held at Madhav Baug on Saturday. Mrs. Munshi presided.

GOVERNOR COMMANDS MINISTERIAL MEASURES FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Maharaj Singh Addresses Adivasi Seva Mandal Annual Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday

The work done for the poorer section of the people in the province by the Ministers of Bombay was praised by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Maharaj Singh, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Adivasi Seva Mandal held at the Durbar Hall of B. B. R. A. Society this evening.

The Governor said that he knew fully well what work was being done by the ministers for the welfare of the people of the province especially poorer sections. All measures undertaken by the popular Government were meant for the amelioration of the conditions of agriculturists, labourers and other poorer and humbler sections of the people. Constructive criticism of Government and ministers was always welcome, said Sir Maharaj Singh.

Remarking on the fact that three Ministers were present on the occasion, the Governor said that it augurs well for the future. In the past, this work was neglected both by Government and the people. But, the past did not matter. The present and, above all, the future mattered and gave ground for hope and encouragement, added Sir Maharaj Singh.

GOVERNOR'S DONATION.

Announcing a personal donation to the Mandal, the Governor said that both he and his Government were taking keen and effective interest in the work done by the Mandal for the welfare of Adivasis, the aboriginals of Thana district. He praised the selfless zeal of Mandal workers for the noble cause and said that his Government would give every help to the Mandal for doing this selfless service for the upliftment of the most neglected and poorest classes of the province.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, who is a member of the Board of the Trustees, could not be present at the meeting as he is at New Delhi in connection with the Constituent Assembly work. He sent a message to the President of the Mandal, Mr. Jahangir Patel, who read it out at the meeting.

Mr. Kher stated that he was deeply interested in the progress of the work done by the Mandal. He always believed that the Mandal should carry on the work on constitutional lines and a great deal of work had yet to be done. The Premier wished all success to the meeting.

FOR ABORIGINALS' WELFARE.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, who is a member of the Board of Advisers of the Mandal, welcomed the Governor in absence of the Premier and said that Government was taking very keen interest in the work of the Mandal and in the welfare of aboriginals of Thana District. These people were the most poverty-stricken people in the province as far as he knew from personal observation of their conditions.

Mr. Morarji Desai highly praised the service of Mandal workers for the aborginals and said that it was a superhuman task they had undertaken to raise the level of their conditions and to make them educated and literate. It was a noble endeavour, indeed, and the Home Minister hoped that there wont be such a class as aboriginals in this province sooner or later.

Mr. Jahangir Patel, the President, surveyed the activities of the Mandal for the past year and said that the Mandal was carrying on the work under great difficulties.

Among those present were Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes and Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretary of B.P.C.C.

Governor Visits "Chetana"

KEEN INTEREST IN CHESS

"Chetana" had the rare honour of a surprise visit from H.E. Sir Maharaj Singh on Friday evening while the competitors of the All Bombay Chess Tournament were fighting their pawns meditatively in the hope of winning the final honours.

His Excellency was received by Mr. S. Dikshit and Ayaz S. Peerbhoy the directors of "Chetana" and Mr. Basu the secretary of the Chess Club of India. The Competitors and the members of the Chess Club were introduced to His Excellency, who immediately mounted the stage, where the chess tournament is being played and went from table to table watching with keen interest the progress of the game. His Excellency was persuaded to play a game and he promptly took his seat against one of the promising player of the tournament.

NATIONAL GAME MUST BE DEVELOPED

His Excellency was pleased to observe interest in chess for he felt that this was our National Game and must be developed. He was very happy to hear that "Chetana" had donated a "Chetana Chess Shield" to encourage chess in India. He himself donated a sum of Rs. 100 and suggested that the amount be used to create another prize. Mr. Ayaz also a member of the Tournament Committee suggested that the amount be used for a runner's up Prize. His Excellency left the decision with the members of the Committee.

While expressing his thanks and pleasure at the enthusiasm in Chess, he said that he witnessed the play of Alkhine and Casablanca and expressed the fond hope that some of our Indian players may achieve their high standard.

His Excellency moved freely among the Chess Competitors and the gentry present at "Chetana" and had a kind word for everyone. "Chetana's" multifarious activities and specially their open hearted co-operation with the Chess Club of India received appreciation of His Excellency.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF WOMEN

Bhavnagar Maharani's Tribute To Gandhiji's Work

MADRAS, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): Presiding over a meeting of the Madras branch of the All-India Women's Conference at Rajaji Hall today Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar wife of the Governor of Madras referred to the marvellous work Mahatma Gandhi had done for the uplift of humanity and especially for the social betterment and social rights of women and said that as a mark of respect to that great leader they should follow his principles and teaching to the very word so that his soul might rest in peace.

Since achieving independence the Maharani said they were confronted with greater responsibilities to make their newly-won freedom an idealistic one. She appealed to women to cooperate with the Government in their task of administration while furthering their own cause for the betterment of the women's lo tin India.

Ban On Tamil Drama

MADRAS, Nov. 27. (U.P.I.): The Madras Government have passed orders banning the staging of the Tamil drama, entitled "Sarvadhikari" (Dictator) as it is considered to be prejudicial to public interest.

METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY. Nov. 27. (A.P.I.): A party of Russian and Mongolian delegates to the International Meteorological Conference which was recently held at New Delhi will be arriving in Bombay tomorrow morning by train from New Delhi. They will be visiting the Colaba Observatory and the Meteorological Office at Santa Cruz on the same day and will be leaving for Poona on Monday morning.

Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:

The Government of Bombay has decided to bring into force with effect from 1st December 1948 the provisions of clause 4 of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948, in the Province of Bombay. Under this clause no dealer or any other person shall sell or store for sale Indian mill-made cloth without obtaining a license under this order. Government has decided to grant licenses under this Order to wholesalers and retail distributors selected by Government. It will be an offence if a non-licensee deals in the Indian mill-made cloth with effect from 1st December 1948.

Rajaji's Calcutta And Banares Programme

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Governor-General will leave tomorrow (November 28) on a short tour of Calcutta and Benares, He will receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws at a Special Convocation of the Calcutta University on November 30. He will also take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Banga Basi College and open the Indian Red Cross welfare service exhibition.

His Excellency will leave Calcutta and reach Banares on December 1. He will lay the foundation stone of a memorial at the place where a portion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes are kept. He will receive a Civic Address from the Banares City Municipality and address the Annual convocation of the Banares Hindu University on December. 2.

His Excellency will return to Delhi in the afternoon of December three.

INTERVIEWS & COMPETITIONS

FOR

I.A.S., I.P.S., Provincial Services & Army

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THE SUCCESSFUL CAREERS

Telegrams:—"CAREERS". CHHEOKI. CHHEOKI (Allahabad, U.P.)

WHAT IMPRESSED MRS. PANDIT IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, (U.P.A.): The head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit told United States radio listeners from Paris today that she was not able to see much while she was Indian Ambassador to Moscow but was "greatly impressed" by some of the things she did see.

Mrs. Pandit, interviewed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the regular American Broadcasting Company programme from Paris, said "It is not very easy to talk about Russia because one has so very few opportunities of realising things there, but I was greatly impressed by what is being done."

She said she was most impressed, firstly by what is being done for the children "who certainly have priorities in everything" and, secondly, "what the women are doing because undoubterly they have complete equality with the men. And since that is also our aim to give complete equality of every description to Indian women, I have studied that with the greatest interest. "I found women in charge of things on a complete level with men. For instance the power station at Moscow is under the charge of a little woman who completely controls it and who has many hundred people working under her. She doesn't look as if she is capable of blowing the dust off a table but she is really very competent."

Mrs. Pandit told Mrs. Roosevelt of Indian women's gains in the past quarter of a century adding: "Women in politics average a far larger number today in India than those even in America."

Indian Civil Aviation Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): An impressive exhibition has been organised by the Civil Aviation Directorate House on the occasion of the S. E. Asian Regional Civil Aviation Conference. The exhibition aims to show to the delegates and the public details of the proposed development programme of civil aviation work in India in the shape of maps, drawings posters charts and scale models.

The two interesting exhibits are the illuminated scale model of proposed ranway lighting scheme for the international aerodrome at Bombay (Santa Cruz) and a plan of India showing the international air routes and navigational facilities in India.

A 10 year programme of development of civil aviation provides for the construction of 21 aerodromes for local communications at an expenditure of Rs. 54 crores.

DIRECT SHIPPING BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST INDIES

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuter): Direct passenger shipping links between India and the West Indies are recommended in an official report being published on Monday on West Indian shipping services.

The report made by the Commonwealth Shipping Committee and issued through the British Ministry of Transport, notes that the increase of exports from India to the West Indies and an Indian population of some 360,000 in the West Indies are creating a more urgent demand for passenger facilities.

It has been authoritatively stated to us that a passenger ship would be filled to capacity if run once or twice a year between India and the Caribbean area, said the report of the committee which included the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, other Commonwealth High Commissioners and shipping and commerce experts.

BRITISH DOCTOR TURNS A MONK

LONDON, Nov. 27. (Reuter): Dr. James Flood, 50-year-old specialist with a successful practice in Dublin, has resigned from the British Medical Council for the second time—to become a monk.

This is his second attempt to become a brother.

In 1944, he entered the Benedictine Abbey of Saint Gregory, Downside, Somerset. He served a year as a novice but found the austere monastic life too exacting for his health. Now he is in a Priory near London, working and praying in strict seclusion.

"TAX THE WEALTHY TO CHECK INFLATION"

N. M. Joshi On "Government's Responsibility" For Labour Unrest

PLEA FOR STRONG MACHINERY FOR FORMULATING ECONOMIC POLICY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the Conference of Labour Leaders at the Sunderbai Hall this evening, Mr. N. M. Joshi, stated that the present method of dealing with economic problems in the country seemed haphazard and emphasised the urgent need for planning.

He stressed the necessity of a strong machinery for formulating economic policy and a plan to suit that policy. He added that the machinery should consist of an economic commission staffed by full time men with experience in different economic fields. He suggested that there should be a kind of an adivisory Economic Parliament consisting of representatives of all interests and all points of view on economic matters. The present Economic Advisory Committee, Mr. Joshi contended was not representative and laid stress on the need for a strong machinery for the formulation of an economic policy and making a plan to achieve development on faster and sound lines.

The extreme poverty and backward condition of the common people which had continued for a long time, Mr. Joshi said had made the recent sufferings more intolerable. The delay in the grant of dearness allowance and its inadequacy augmented the privations of unorganised labour. Mr. Joshi deplored that dearness allowance was not only inadequate and uniform, but it was not linked up with the cost of living index except in the textile industry in Bombay and some other industries in the province.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Regretting Government's failure to implement the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding the increased dearness allowance for Government employees, he said that it was unjust to throw any responsibility on the workers for curbing inflation. "We are glad that Government are taking steps to check inflation," he said, "but till it is done and the prices are stabilissd and also lowered to a reasonable level, the Government cannot shirk the responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission."

Touching on Government's labour policy. Mr. Joshi said that several tripartite conferences, general as well as industry-wise had not resulted in much serious action. He said that the Government appointed conciliation and adjudication machinery to tackle labour unrest. But this machinery had been proved to be dilatory and unsuited to do full justice to the workers. Though the Government professed their faith in adjudication, they used the machinery only after the workers had undergone a good deal of suffering and only when the workers had threatened a strikes he added.

"TAX THE RICH"

The labour Leader referred to Government's drive for economy in civil expenditure and said it would be a mistake to avoid or even to postpone of stint expenditure for increasing production. "It will be an unwise policy not to incur all the expenditure that is necessary for the additional production of food or for the further industrial development or for the welfare of the masses and working classes. "Mr. Joshi opined that there was a large scope for increasing taxation on the wealthy classes which had amassed large fortunes. "For checking inflation," Mr. Joshi said "I would rather depend on additional taxation than upon economy in essential expenditure."

Welcoming the reimposition of controls, Mr. Joshi asserted, they should be enforced with thoroughness and efficiency." The remedy for the defects of rationing," Mr. Joshi, remarked, "is not derationing but widening the scope of rationing."

PRIORITY FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

Expressing an opinion that "we should not allow to continue long the need for importing food grains" Mr. Joshi said that priority should be given to the programme of increasing internal food production. "If we want to stop the import of foodgrains worth Rs. 125 crores in a year," Mr. Joshi said, "we must adopt immediately ten times bolder measures that we are doing for increasing our agriculture production. "He pointed out, "we may have to change our tenancy and land revenue legislation giving the workers and tenant and the small peasant real interest in his work."

Continuing Mr. Joshi said that the problem of higher production was connected with the problem of equitable distribution of national wealth. "Labour cannot be inspired for giving higher production to provide higher profits for the capitalist," said Mr. Joshi adding that schemes of profit-sharing would not result in greater contentment of labour nor would result in greater production.

JAI PRAKASH'S ALL-OUT ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 15.)

sary for us to discuss in what manner the workers may launch upon such a course of action."

DIFFERS FROM GOVERNMENT

Referring to the question of dearness allowance for workers, the speaker pointed out that according to the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission, the State employees should get a minimum allowance of Rs. 55 instead of their present Rs. 25. He deplored that Government "turned a deaf ear" to the demand of the employees to implement the Commission's recommendations, thus causing "serious discontentment" among them.

He disagreed with the "excuse" put forward by the Government in this matter that if dearness allowance was increased, it would accentuate inflation. If Government adopted adequate anti-inflationary measures, increase in dearness allowance would not affect the course of their operation and prevent prices from falling, he observed.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain hoped that the Conference would "tell the Government precisely what it must do in order to effectively check rising prices and bring them down to appropriate levels. He said the Government did not pay any heed to the proposals made by representatives of labour some time ago and therefore it was for the Conference to devise ways and means to put effective pressure on the Government so that they might change their present economic policy.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain criticised Government for the "considerable concessions to capital in the shape of lower import duty income-tax in relation to new industries."

Referring to the "problem of evolving the right sort of machinery for settling labour disputes", Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that the present machinery was "utterly unsatisfactory" and if not changed "would soon lead to the enslavement of labour". He emphasised that sympathetic strikes and political strikes were accepted throughout the world as legitimate trade union activities and such strikes should not be outlawed.

The Conference will meet again tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Jayaprakash For Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Socialist leader will arrive here on the 30th November to inaugurate Socialist workers' training camp at Ahmedabad.

He will address a public meeting and will meet Gujarat Socialist workers.

Age-Limits For Politicals For Govt. Jobs Relaxed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): The Government of India have relaxed the age-limits for political sufferers seeking Central Government employment, under certain conditions, says a Press Note.

India And Commonwealth

Support For Continued Association

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27. (A.P.I.): Lobby opinion on the issue of India and the Commonwealth is one of general support and backing to the Prime Minister Pt. Nehru in his endeavour to evolve a formula for continued association with the Commonwealth.

The Congress Working Committee has already, it is believed, given him its support in this regard and the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, which debated this issue during the last two days is understood to have expressed its general agreement with the Prime Minister's approach, which he had indicated in his recent speeches and press conference, namely, that in the world, as it is to-day, it is not desirable to seek to break existing contacts and links and seek isolation.

The Communique issued by the Party Secretariat after the Party meetings yesterday and to-day only said that the question of India and the Commonwealth was discussed.

It is not known whether the Commonwealth issue will come up before the Jaipur Session of the Congress next month. Legal experts may not be ready with a formula by then. The Prime Minister may, however, make steaments in the Subjects Committee and the open session.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY HONOURS SARDAR PATEL

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27. (A.P.I.): The University of Allahabad to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) on India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces and the Chancellor of the University presided.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the annual convocation of the university in Hindi. The Deputy Prime Minister appealed to the people to consolidate their forces to meet the many dangers that weakened the national existence. He urged that the nation must be built on strong line and they must concentrate on factors that unite them rather than on those dividing them.

Communal Politics Have Failed, Says Abdul Latif

MADRAS, Nov. 27, (U.P.I.): "Every Muslim should realise that communal politics have failed in the country and the sooner he realises it the better. At the same time Muslims will have to declare that they will have no connection with communal organisation. This applies not only to Muslims in Madras, but to Muslims all over India", said Dr. Abdul Latiff of Hyderabad, at a tea-party given to him by the Madras Provincial Union and Progress Committee.

Dr. Latiff added: "Once you do that, you shall either have to join the Congress or the Socialist Party, which are at present the two principal democratic organisations in the country".

Regretting the lack of response from Muslims to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's appeal to join the Congress, Dr. Latiff said that the main trouble seemed to be the want of a programme among Muslims.

BERLIN CRISIS.

PARIS, Nov. 27, (Reuter): The Security Council will probably be called to take note of the continuing Berlin deadlock.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Previous Closing	31.82
Today's Opening	31.86
Difference	+4
Today's Closing	31.84
Difference	+2

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	177	3
Silver Ready	177	1
Gold Ready	112	14
Sovereign	75	8

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Anaconda Copper dol. 34-1/8.
General Motors unquoted.
U. S. Steel Common dol. 69-1/8
U. S. Steel Pref. unquited.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

—:Rikanjat Secretariat, Patiala:—

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a few Elephants belonging to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

The animals can be inspected at Filkhana Patiala. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd).....
Maj.Genl.
Secretary to Govt.
(2357)

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by a treasury receipt or a bank draft for Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) in the name of the undersigned by name will be received upto 2 p.m. on 27th December 1948 for the supply of following transformers. Specifications may be obtained from the office.

VOLTAGE. 11000/415

15 K. V. A., 25 K.V.A., 12 Nos.
50 K. V. A., 75 K.V.A., each.
&
100 K. V. A. & 18 Nos.
200 K. V. A. each

In the case of accepted tender the earnest money will be retained as security deposit.

KEHAR SINGH,
Stores Officer,
East Punjab P. W. D.
Electricity Br:, 2. Kudh Road,
JULLUNDUR CITY.
(2366)

MAGISTRATE DISCHARGES CITY MILLIONAIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REJECTING A REQUEST FOR ADJOURNMENT MADE BY THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL RAO SAHEB VELKAR, PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, ESPLANADE, COURT ORDERED THE DISCHARGE OF RAMGOPAL G. RUIA, MANAGING AGENT OF THE DHANRAJ MILLS, LTD., BOMBAY, ON SATURDAY.

Ruia had been arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of cotton bales valued at Rs. 8,97,000, several months ago.

The Magistrate expressed his utter dissatisfaction with the way in which the police were conducting the case.

Ardeshir Rustomji Mullaferoze, Manager of the Mills and Hariprasad Gupta, Manager of the firm of Managing Agents, who stood charged with abetment of the alleged offence were also discharged along with Ruia.

The prosecution case was that Ruia made false entries in the account books of the mills between August 1945 and July 1946 in regard to the purchase and sale of 3,917 bales of cotton.

When the case was called out on Friday, Mr. C. D. Vyas, who conducted the prosecution, made a request for postponement on the plea that the investigating police officer who had the necessary documents in his possession was unwell and therefore could not be present in court.

Rejecting the plea for adjournment, the Magistrate said that the case had been unnecessarily dragged on for several months by the police. Remarking that he could not brook any further adjournment he ordered the accused to be discharged.

Mr. E. B. Ghaswala, Mr. K. K. Shah, Mr. H. P. Desai and Mr. Amritlal Kapadia appeared for the accused.

Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery surrounds the death of a dark young unknown man who was found dead on Lower Parel Bridge by the Delisle Road Police in the early hours of Friday.

The Police states that some unknown persons inflicted two stab wounds on the deceased and disappeared. The deceased is not so far identified.

Bus Conductor Arrested

Deodatsing Ramsing a B.E.S.T. bus conductor was arrested by the city police on a charge of assaulting a person at Pydhoni Junction yesterday.

According to the police, Deodatsing was on duty on a 'A' route bus yesterday and when his bus which was going from South to North arrived at Pydhoni Junction he had a dispute with one of the passangers in the bus. A passersby intervened to pacify the conductor when suddenly he got annoyed and is alleged to have assaulted the person and caused him injuries.

The conductor was arrested by the police and subsequently released on bail.

His bail period was extended for a fortnight by Mr. M. Nasurullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today.

Soviet Delegates To I.M.C. To Arrive In City

BOMBAY, Nov. 27. (API): A party of Russian and Mongolian delegates to the International Meteorological Conference which was recently held at New Delhi will be arriving in Bombay tomorrow morning by train from New Delhi. They will be visiting the Colaba observatory and the meteorological office at Santa Cruz on the same day and will be leaving for Poona on Monday morning.

Public Holiday During Congress Session In Jaipur

JAIPUR, Nov. 26. (API): December 16 to 19 (both days inclusive), the dates fixed for the Congress session, have been declared public holidays by the Government of Jaipur. December 15 will be observed half day to facilitate the participation of public in general in the presidential procession.

Educational institutions will observe special holidays during the session to enable students to participate in different activities, special as volunteers.

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

THROUGH TRAINS TO DEPART EARLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

OWING to interruption of Telecommunications due to the recent cyclone, it has been found necessary to restrict the speed of trains and, therefore, with effect from Sunday the 28th November 1948, as a temporary measure and until further notice, Down Through trains will leave Bombay Central earlier than their present scheduled timings as shown below:—

Train No	Departure Time H. M.
15 Down Saurashtra Express	6-30
9 Down Baroda Passenger	7-30
11 Down Ahmedabad Passenger	12-10*
3 Down Frontier Mail	17-10
5 Down Saurashtra Mail	17-40
31 Down Rajputana Sind Mail	18-40
1 Down Gujarat Mail	19-35
19 Down Meerut Express	19-50
7 Down Ahmedabad Passenger	20-05

(*same as at present)

These trains will pick up their present scheduled timings from Palghar.

With effect from the same date, arrivals of the corresponding Up trains at Bombay Central will be an hour later than their present scheduled timings.

(2371)

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Hurricane Sweeps Over S. African Towns

8 Killed And Many Injured In Roodepoort

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 27. (Reuter): Eight people were reported dead and many injured when a hurricane blasted the populous mining town of Roodepoort about twelve miles from Johannesburg yesterday evening.

The wind struck with the forece of a bomb blast and walls topple as if built of cardboard. Roofs were blown off and the less substantial dwellings were flattened.

It was estimated that 700 homes were affected in the devastated north Roodepoort area.

No estimate of the number injured could be made yet.

A train approaching Roodepoort at the time of the hurricane struck learned over at an angle of 45 degrees, some of the passengers said.

Many were injured when they jumped from the train.

It also struck the Volksrust area of eastern Tronsvaal, where a railway workers home was demolished.

One person was killed and two injured when the roof of a farm outbuilding was carried several miles at Fickland between Volksrust and Amrsfoort.

EGYPTIAN LAWYERS TO GO ON STRIKE

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (Reuter): Egypt's National Bar Association decided last night to call on all Egyptian lawyers to strike tomorrow in protest against a Sudan Government ban on nine of its members entering the Sudan.

The nine were to defend Sudanese charged after disturbances at Atbarr, on the Nile, earlier this month.

The nine lawyers defying the Sudanese ban left Cairo by plane yesterday morning but were stopped at Wadi Halfa and told to return to Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (Reuter)

The National Negro Council, alleging that 2,000,000 Negroes were denied the right to vote this year in five Southern States, have requested a Senate investigation.

SOVEREIGNTY OF CEYLON EXPLAINED

British Delegate To U.N. Answers Soviet Question

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuter).—The Soviet question "How Sovereign is Ceylon?" was answered in the United Nations to-night by Britain.

The answer given by Mr. Gordon Walker was "wholly sovereign."

Mr. Walker was addressing the Minor Political Committee which had spent the day in what the Chairman called "a merry-go-round of procedure without getting anywhere with the applications of the 12 nations waiting patiently for membership."

Pointing out that the application of Ceylon had still not been adopted in resolution form by that Committee, Mr. Walker said Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) had specifically asked for furher information.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister had read out correspondence between himself and Sir Oliver Goonetilleke (Ceylon High Commissioner in London)

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONSHIPS

From these letters it appeared that Ceylon was only too willing to give information that the Soviet delegation wanted.

"Much has already been supplied," added Mr. Walker, "and it is really a question of what further information is needed.

"The question put very clearly by Mr. Vyshinsky and Ukrainian delegates is how sovereign is Ceylon? One can answer with one phrase—it is wholly sovereign.

"In the Commonwealth, the relationships between the various members are well understood. It may be that countries outside judge these relationships according to the Constitutions they are used to.

"It might appear to Mr. Vyshinsky that the Commonwealth is some sort of Federation. Let me assure him that there is nothing in the Commonwealth like article 14 of the Soviet Union Constitution.

"This sets out considerable powers reserved to the central organs of the Soviet State.

"All these powers are withheld from the Ukraine which however voted against Ceylon's admission to the United Nations.

"I agree with Mr. Vyshinsky that it is not the function here to impugn the sovereignty of any member of the United Nations.

"But surely we have some right to ask just what attributes of sovereignty Ukraine possesses which Ceylon lacks?

"Not one of the powers reserved in article 14 of the Soviet constitution are withheld from Ceylon or from any other countries of the Commonwealth by the United Kingdom.

"Any Commonwealth country can secede at any time. There is no central political authority to keep actual union, no reservation of powers whatever."

After repeating the announcement at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London on the sovereign independent status of Ceylon (already given twice to the Committee) Mr. Walker then dealt with the fact that Ceylon's application had been made by the British Governor-General of the Island.

EXAMPLE OF CANADA

"It apparently caused some doubt in M. Vyshinsky's mind as to whether Ceylon was really independent. I should like to explain that very briefly to him.

"The Governor-General of a Commonwealth country is the embodiment of its own Government.

"A Governor-General acts in the name of the Government on the advice of the Ministers.

"He may or may not be an Englishman. The present Governor-General of Canada, for example, is an Englishman, but no one has ever used that as an argument to question the sovereign independence of Canada.

West Zone Win By 8 Wickets

SOHONI AND HAZARE BAT WELL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Zonal final which was scheduled to be played over a period of five days came to a premature end on the third day when some half an hour before the drawing of stumps the West Zone hit off the required runs in their second venture to win by eight wickets.

Continuing their overnight soore of 128 for four wickets, the East Zone were dismissed for 22 runs towards which the outstanding contribution was that Kunzru the overnight not-out batsman who remained unbeaten with 63 runs to his credit. Shute Bannerji was the only other batsman to offer any resistance to-day collecting 21 funs before being dismissed.

Shinde bowling for another long spell to-day bagged four more wickets to bring his match total to eight wickets. His spell of 30 overs was unchanged. He turned the ball but slightly to-day but was keeping a good direction and was mixing the wrong one quite cleverly.

Hazare bowled very economically in his thirteen overs conceding but 11 runs while capturing two wickets.

Batting with carefree abandon Sohoni monopolised the scoring when the West Zone needing 182 runs for victory went in again. His 81 runs of a partnership of 119 runs were obtained at the rate of a run a minute. From the very outset he was in a gay mood and hit at everything that was not of a impeccable length. His partner Ibrahim was content to play a steady innings during which he scored 36. Umrigar was once again restrained but shaped quite confidently and carried his bat for 21. Hazare began where he left off in the first innings and gave another good display of batsmanship. This match should go a very long way towards restoring his confidence and much can now be expected of him in the second Test which will start in less than a couple of weeks from now.

SCORE-BOARD

East Zone (First Innings)	**198**
West Zone (First Innings)	**238**
EAST ZONE (SECOND INNINGS)	
Mushtaq Ali c Umrigar b Sohoni	**43**
Vinoo Mankad c Mantri b Shinde	**43**
Sarwate lbw b Hazare	**35**
Chatterji lbw b Oza	**1**
Kunzru not out	**63**
Palia c Hazare b Shinde	**0**
Bannerji Sr c Hazare b Shinde	**21**
Gaikwad c Gul Mohammad b Shinde	**0**
Balendu Sha lbw b Hazare	**9**
Bannerji Jr. run out	**1**
Extras	**4**
Total	**222**

Fall of wickets:—1/65, 2/112, 3/113, 4/128, 5/133, 6/140, 7/185, 8/185, 9/213 and 10/222.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Sohoni	19	4	58	2
Umrigar	2	0	15	0
Gul Mohammad	2	0	13	0
Oza	14	3	40	1
Shinde	30.5	3	81	4
Hazare	13	4	11	2

WEST ZONE (SECOND INNINGS).				
Ibrahim c Kunzru b Sarwate				**36**
Sohoni lbw b Sarwate				**81**
Umrigar not out				**21**
Hazare not out				**44**
Extras				**2**
Total (for 2 wickets)				**184**

Fall of wickets:—1/119 and 2/120.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Bannerji Sr.	5	0	16	0
Bannerji Jr.	7	1	28	0
Vinoo Mankad	6	1	22	0
Sarwate	13	3	42	2
Gaikwad	10	2	24	0
Kunzru	3	0	16	0
Chatterji	5.1	1	15	0
Mushtaq Ali	3	0	19	0

Umpires Messrs. P. R. Umrigar and J. G. Rangnekar.

In the Day's Sport

Hockey

ASSOCIATION GROUND

2-45 p.m. Brother's H. C. vs. General Motors S. C. II Division.

3-45 p.m. Lusitanian's "B" vs. Catholic Gymkhana I Division.

4-45 p.m. Kirkee United vs. G.I.P. Rly. "A" Senior Division.

PAREL HOCKEY
G.I.P. RLY. GROUND

4 p.m. Young Aryans vs. Mazagaon Dock "B".

5 p.m. Goan S. C. "A" vs. St. Xavier's Association.

SURPRISES GALORE IN 'TIMES' TABLE TENNIS

Khanchand And Dyer Beaten In Doubles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ossie Dyer repeated his success of the Islam Gymkhana Tournament over Khanchand this evening when in in the semi-final of the "Times of India" Open Table Tennis Tournament he once more defeated, in three games his men's doubles partner. Another surprise very nearly materialised in the other Men s Singles semi-final when D.H. Kapadia won the first two games from Khan, and it looked like a D.H.—Dyer final, when Khan—who was noticeably upset over something or the other settled down and striking a brilliant patch won the remaining games to win one of the best and the most thrilling game of the evening to enter the final of the Men's Singles.

Thakersey was surprised by the steadiness-personified Mulla in three games in the Junior's Singles final.

As the evening wore on more, surprises were in store and Khanchand was out of the doubles as well. Sam Motiwalla and Narayan turned the tables over their redoubtable opponents and Dyer and Khanchand were out of the doubles after fighting three games The winners now meet D. H Kapadia and Khatau in the finals.

The following are the results.

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: D H. Kapadia beat J. S. Patkar, 21-14, 21-7, 21-18; H. M. Khanchand beat V. B. Shanbag K. N. S. Narayanan 21-14, 10-21, 21-17, 21-16, 18-21, 21-17, 21-9; O. Dyer beat 21-16; A. H. Khan beat D. Somaya. 14-21, 21-13, 21-17, 18-21, 21-12.

SEMI-FINALS

O, Dyer beat H. M. Khanchand, 21-17, 21-15, 23-21; A. H. Khan beat D. H. Kapadia, 12-21, 19-21, 21-12, 21-11, 22-20.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

FINALS: Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Boccarro beat Piroz Tipnis and Suniti Amladi, 21-12, 21-14, 21-8.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

FINAL: N. N. Mulla beat S. K. Thakersey 15-21, 21-16, 21-15.

MIXED DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat B. A. Lalljee and Suhasini Dharap, 21-12, 21-15, 21-15 D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla beat S. N. Motiwalla Mehroo Ghaswalla 21-17 21-17, 21-17.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: S. N. Motivala and K. N. S. Narayanan beat H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer, 21-14, 22-20, 21-17; D. H. Kapadia and R. Khatau beat A. S. Amladi and K. B. Nagarkatti 21-18, 21-15, 21-16.

SUNDAY'S FINALS

4-30 p.m. Mixed Doubles Final, followed by Men's Singles Final, Women's Singles Final and Men's Doubles Final.

PAKISTAN XI ALL OUT FOR 241

West Indies Make 188, For 7 In First Venture

LAHORE, Nov. 27 (A.P.I.)—In the unofficial test between the Pakistan XI and the West Indies, the former continuing their first innings were all out for 241 and the tourists had lost a wicket for no run. at lunch to-day.

SCORES: (WEST INDIES First Innings.)

McWatt st. Imtiaz b Amin	4
Christiani batting	27
Extras (one wide six no balls)	7
Total for seven wkts.	188

FALL OF WICKETS: Seven for 134.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Munawar Ali	14	1	58	3
Fazal Mahmood	10	3	26	0
Anwar Hussein	7	2	21	1
Shujauddin	10	1	41	0
Amin	10	0	33	3
Maqsood	1	0	2	0

TATA'S CONTINUE WINNING

Prem Kakar Warned Off

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club maintained their winning sequences in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League when they just managed to get the better of Young Sports "A" by two goals to one. Tata's were a superior side, but Young Sports fought back with vigour in the opening quarters of each half, but had to give way to a well balanced side. The Young Sports defense held their opponents at bay except for the two goals and a few other chances missed.

Tata's missed a golden opportunity of going into the lead when centre forward Lenny D'Souza fumbled with a penalty bully twice. Midway through this half Premkakar was sent off the field by the referee for ungentlemanly behavior, Tata's still continued to attack making Lawrie Fernandes play as inside left instead of outside left. Half time found the score board blank.

Three minutes after resumption of play Gonsalves put Young Sports ahead by converting a penalty corner, but shortly afterwards J. De'Mello neutralized for Tata's by scoring off a penalty corner. Six minutes later a fine move between Lenny D'Souza and Lawrie Fernandes, put Tata's ahead. Lenny D'Souza scored from close range Young Sports were soon presented with three scoring chances. Daulton shot wide and Effic D'Souza shot feebly twice. Tata's would have consolidated their position just before the close if Lawrie has converted a pass from Coutinho, Tata's thus retired winners by a narrow margin.

THE TEAMS
TATA'S

D'Costa, Carvalho, Gentle; Diego, George Pereira, T. Pinto, Prem Kakar, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, F. Coutinho and Lawrie Fernandes.

YOUNG SPORTS "A"

Lopez, Beasby, Agree, Gonsalves, Kaku, Poonawala, Doulton, S. D'Mello, E. D'Souza, Chong, and R. D'Souza.

Ganeshkind Win

In the earlier game Ganeshkhind Sports Club accounted for Customs A. C. by two goals to nil. R. Donald scoring for the winners in each half.

Discussion On Future Of Palestine

Britain Urged By U. S. To Make Further Changes In Resolution

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuter): The United States today urged Britain to make further changes in her resolution advocating the late Count Bernadotte's plan for Palestine.

Welcoming the compromise resolution Britain put before the Political Committee yesterday in an attempt to meet United States views. Doctor Philip Jessup, United States, said he must still insert on hrtee changes:—

One:— Eliminate specific endorsement by the General Assembly of the Bernadotte plan.

Two:— Subordinate this plan to the Assembly's original partition scheme in the detailed instructions to be given to the proposed Conciliation Commission, and,

Three: Free the Conciliation Commission from the duty of supervising payment of compensation to Arab refugees who do not choose to return home.

The Arabs then put their first formal proposal for the future of Palestine before the present General Assembly.

Faris Bey El Khoury, Syria, tabled a resolution providing for a single Arab-Jewish State in Palestine with guarantees for minorities.

The resolution provided for the dispatch to Palestine of a Five-Nation Conmmission charged with "studying on the spot and preparing for a single Palestine state, on a cantonal or federal basis.

The resolution finally provided that the General Assembly should declare the Jews to be "foreign refugees who have no right to appropriate part of a country against the wishes of its legitimate inhabitants".

The Committee spent the rest of the morning debating how to deal with the proposals before it.

It finally adjurned until tomorrow, after asking the authors of the proposals to consolidate their various suggestions into one document.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

Contributions By Industries

The following is the third list of donations received by the Industrial Committee of the Gandhi Memorial Fund, New Delhi upto the 13th November:—

Messrs Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura Rs. 5,81,655; Bank of India Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,50,000; Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,47,860; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,28,001; Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,17,060; Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,94,865; Bengal Coal Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,91,000; East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., Nellikuppaim Rs. 1,66,250; Allahabad Bank Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 1,58,450; Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,58,017; Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Sholapur Rs. 1,49,700; Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sholapur Rs. 1,35,000; Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,34,835; Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,28,835; Bhuresur Coal Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,01,447-10; The Moon Mills Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,00,462-8; B. N. Ellias & Co., Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000; Gokak Mills Ltd., Bombay Rs. 94,157-8; Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Baroda Rs. 90,265; Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi Rs. 88,810; Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 78,005; Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Bombay Rs. 74,711; Shree Radheyshyam Mills Ltd., Howrah Rs. 64,543-12; India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., Hospet Rs. 55,000; Dawn Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 52,830; Sri Rama Sugar Mills Ltd., Seethanagaram Rs. 45,600; New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd. 45,020-8; Shri Sahu Chatrapati Cotton Mills, Kolhapur Rs. 41,240; Indian Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay Rs. 41,200; Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd., Samalkot Rs. 40,500; Rewa Coalfields Ltd. Rs. 40,436; South Karanpura Coal Co. Rs. 36,570-6, Coal Shipments Ltd. Rs. 35,000; Equitable Coal Co., Ltd. Rs. 29,605; Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. Calcutta Rs. 27,200; Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Phagwara Rs. 26,936-14; Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 26,670; Mettur Industries Ltd., Madras Rs. 26,380; United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lucknow Rs. 26,408; Ramkola Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Ramkola Rs. 25,726-10; Behar Sugar Works, Pachnukhi Rs. 25,059-6; Asbestos Cement Ltd., Bombay Rs. 25,000; Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Nawabganj Rs. 23,637-1; Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Motihari Rs. 23,158-7; Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ltd., Rs. 22,000; Modern Mills Ltd., Bombay Rs. 21,790; Lakshmidevi Sugar Mills Ltd., Chhitauni Rs. 21,183-4; Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs 20,000; Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., Singhbhun Rs. 20,000; Punjab Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gorakhpur Rs. 19,791-7; Premier Construction Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 19,585; Cooper Engineering Ltd., Bombay Rs. 18,455; Karanpura Mining Syndicate Rs. 18,333-2; Estates India Ltd., Coimbatore Rs. 17,656; Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmiganj Rs. 16,662-10; Samla Collieries Ltd. Rs. 16,030-2; Standard Coal Co. Rs. 15,183-4; Adjai Collieries Ltd Rs. 14,500; Gangadevi Sugar Mills Ltd., Bagaha Rs. 14,214-12; Borrea Coal Co Rs. 14,213-2; Agra Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Agra Rs. 12,659; Seebpore Coal Co., Ltd. Rs. 12,000; Vegetable Vitamins Food Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 11,650; The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezwada Rs. 11,422; Kalapahari Coal Co. Ltd Rs. 11,000; Eastern Coal Co. Rs. 10,611-3; Consolidated Coffee Estates (1943) Ltd., Pollibetta Rs. 10,582-10; Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 10,213; Kundan Sugar Mills, Amroha Rs 10,000; North-West Coal Co., Ltd Rs. 10,000; Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 10,000; Western Bengal Coalfields Rs. 9,780-1; East Indian Coal Co Rs. 9,126-1-6; Hurriladip Coal Co., Ltd. Rs 9,117; Khaskajora Coal Co Rs. 9,108-14; Banaras Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Banaras Rs. 9,055; Peria Karamalai Tea & Produce Co., Ltd., Calicut Rs. 9,000; Bengal Nagpur Coal Co. Ltd, Rs. 9,000; Patna Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 8,774; Mahabir Sugar Mills Ltd., Siswabazar Rs. 8,635-1; Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore Rs. 8,623; Oriental Salt Co.)1907) Ltd. Rs. 7,500; The Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona Rs. 7,500; Ouchterlony Valley Estates (1938) Ltd., Calicut Rs. 7,300; Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur Rs. 6,370; Mettur Chemicals (Chemical Works), Tiruchirapalli Rs. 6,000; Mettur Chemicals (Vanaspati Works), Trruchirapalli Rs. 6,000; Jaipuria Kajora Collieries Rs. 5,112-5; Diamond Sugar Mills Ltd., Pipraich Rs. 5,001; Calcutta Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 5,000; Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpire Rs. 5,000; Collections below Rs. 5,000 Rs. 1,92,324-5-11. Total Rs. 52,06,710-14-5. Total as published in list of 20-10-48 Rs. 1,10,35,124-4-9. Grand Total Rs. 1,62,41,835-3-2.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27, (U.P.I): With the opening of a broadcasting station at Vijayawada the country will have its seventh station inaugurated since August 15, 1947. Vijayavada will go on the air on December 1, 1948 at 5-30 p.m. with a message from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

BOMBAY MINISTERS TO GROPE IN THE DARK

Partial Blackout To Affect Their Homes

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Government House and the bungalows of Ministers of the Bombay Government will be among those that will come under partial black-out, this, evening on account of power staggering now being enforced in the City.

Similarly 15 to 16 other localities will be likewise affected tonight.

From enquiries made at the Tata Hydro-Electric Company's office, this afternoon, it was learnt that the position of power supply was the same as yesterday. Everything humanly possible was, however being done to bring about the rapid restoration of normal power supply, but both at Tata's and at the BEST head office it was stated that this would yet take a few days.

Meanwhile the transport services dependent on electricity had been functioning normally today.

The BEST were alternating the switching of current to different localities in the City, but in some cases power had to be cut off for two days consecutively.

Localities which consumed a comparatively negligible load were not switched off and this was the reason why in some places there were lights throughout.

Last night lights flickered in certain areas before they went off It is understood that this was a warning that if the B.E.S.T. did not cut off there would be a direct power failure.

The Managing Director of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Mr. W. S. Nelson, left for the United States via London by an Air India International plane last night and is expected to be away for a fortnight. The purpose of Mr. Nelson's visit to America is said to be in connection with the City's Electric supply.

Heavy Damage To Paddy Crops In Ratnagiri

BOMBAY, Saturday

Torrential rain falling in the wake of the cyclone caused more damage to crops in the Ratnagiri district, than the cyclone proper. The cyclone only touched the fringe of the district. But, torrential rains caused extensive damage to standing crops in fields and fodder and grass. Paddy crop has also suffered heavily on account of rains.

This was revealed to a reporter of this paper by Mr P. K. Savant, Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and former Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who returned to the city late last night after touring the interior of the district. In an exclusive interview to this paper, Mr. Savant said that he had submitted a report of his impressions of the tour to Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, and he had made suggestions about the steps to be taken to give relief to agriculturists.

Mr. Savant himself narrowly escaped from the fury of the cyclone. He said that he was sailing in a country craft to Ratnagiri on Saturday afternoon when the storm burst. The skipper of the boat with great skill managed to take the boat to a safer zone from where he sailed for another port. 36 hours later.

Mr. Savant said that the cyclone itself did not touch Ratnagiri district except the fringe on the district along the coast. Here, a few palm and cocoanut groves were shattered. But, heavy rains that lasted for more than three days after the cyclone caused havoc to standing crops in the interior of the district. At some places in the interior of the district, the rains lasted even for six to eight days. The total rain fall during this period was estimated to about 10 inches at some places. Rivers were flooded and late paddy crop was heavily damaged.

Mr. Savant feared that there would be scarcity of paddy seed, fodder and grass throughout the district. Acute distress was also felt regarding the two crops that was the main cereals of poorer classes in the district, namely, Nagali and Harik crops since the damage was widespread.

Mr. Savant hoped that Government would take immediate steps to alleviate the misery caused to the Agriculturists in the district who had suffered heavily.

Train Services Normal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All train services, local as well as through are running normal today.

Trains running from Kalyan and Thana are however running a little out of the schedule, due to defect in telephonic communication and signalling.

LAYING FOUNDATION UNITED EUROPE

Five-Power Western Union Committee Begins Discussions

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuter): A battle of ideas between Britain and France on how to lay the foundations of a United Europe began behind a smoke-screen of official silence here today when the five power western union committee on European unity held its first meeting.

The British Government's opposition to the plan favoured by France for a European Assembly or parliament at an early date was understood to have weakened a little in the past few months.

The British delegation, headed by Dr. Hugh Dalton, was however, expected in circles close to the other delegations to adopt a guarded attitude to the French proposal.

Britain and France, they expected, would court the support of the Benelux group—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—for their respective views.

The Committee chose as its president M. Edouard Herriot, Chairman of the French National Assembly.

Press representatives were not admitted to today's opening session.

After discussing their agenda, the delegates were expected to study two main proposals for European unity:

One: A British suggestion that a Council of Ministers of the countries seeking federation be set up and meet periodically to examine current questions.

Two: A French proposal for the creation of a European Parliament elected by the parliaments of the respective countries.

In today's session it was learned speeches of welcome were exchanged by delegates and the agenda was not discussed. It will be considered at tomorrow afternoon's session.

MISSING CREW STILL UNTRACED

About twelve of the crew of the S. S. "Lakshmi" which came to grief in last Monday's storm are still reported missing. Thirty of the S. S. "Deepavati's" crew have also not as yet been traced. The first ship has, however, been traced to about three-quarters of a mile off Darukhana, while the S. S. "Deepavati" has been located about a mile and a half east of Cross Island.

The Port Trust has also located several country crafts which floundered in Peer Paw channel. Between Sewri and Vadala Creek 40 local country crafts have been found.

Statements which the Port Trust officials took from about 70 tindals of country craft reveal that only one man is missing among them.

WRECKED SHIPS: The West Coast of India Sailing Ships Owners' Association requests owners of vessels wrecked or damaged during the recent cyclone to give information, inclusive of particulars of their number, owner's name, tindal's name, tonnage, place and extent of damage to the Secretary of the Association at Nhava House, Queen's Road, Bombay 2.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent)

Considerable damage was caused by the recent cyclone in the Bombay Suburban District. In Juhu, palm trees were razed to the ground. In Ville-Parle, two working class girls died when a big tree crashed on the hut where they were asleep. In Andheri, five persons died and three others injured seriously, when a roof collapsed on the inmates. Municipal and Harijan quarters at Juhu lane were completely destroyed and the poor sweepers rendered homeless.

In Ghatkopar, one dead body was found floating in Pirpe Creek while in Kurla, a glass factory on Agra Road was blown off. The roof of the Municipal Sweepers' Quarters gave way. Kurla Railway station was damaged to a considerable extent. Failure of electricity, resulted in two textile mills here remaining idle for three days.

Bassein also sufferred greatly. Nearly 500 huts were blown off. The loss of fruit gardens is appalling. Nearly 15 "machvas" were sunk.

In Bhyander also 10 "machvas" sank. All the salt pans were immersed in water and 75 per cent of the salt-stocks were thus lost. The Railway station also suffered.

Cyclone Sweeps Over Portions Of Kathiawar

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 22 (Delayed): Strong cyclonic wind with velocity of about 35 miles per hour, accompanied by sharp showers is sweeping through north-east and south-east portion of Kathiawar since last 22 hours. Bhal District and th Centra portion of Kathiawar are in the grip of a strong gale, and fairly widespread rainfall have been registered in this area.

This unexpected change in weather had taken cultivators completely by surprise.

Corns at some places which are in cleaning process in the open fields were damaged by the downpour of rain. However these showers will be beneficial to winter crops of wheat and gram.

4-Power Currency In Berlin

Britain And France Submit New Proposals

PARIS Nov. 27 (Reuter)—The answars to the big Four Powers to the Berlin currency questionnair submitted to them by Dr. Bramoglia, President of the Security Council, were published here last night, and it was felt that they left the door open for further negotiations

The three Western Powers returned a joint reply, but in addition Britain and France submitted a memorandum containing proposals not acceptance to the United States but which the two countries said would not bind them in any final settlement.

The Soviet reply was a reiteration of the Soviet position fully put forth after the breakdown of the Four-Power talks on currency in Berlin.

The separate proposals submitted by Britain and France were for a detailed technical plan for the operation of Four-Power currency in Berlin.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the United States had not accepted the Anglo-French proposals because of the belief that the December 5 elections might split the city beyond all hope of making any Four-Power currency plan workable.

Cancellation Of Royal Tour Costs £250,000

LONDON, Nov. 26. (UPA): Cancellation of the royal tour to Australia has cost Lloyds underwriters "about £250,000" according to a member.

The largest single insurance taken out was for £25,000 by the firm engaged in publishing and distributing the official booklet. Other substantial policies were taken out by a manufacturer of bunting, who now has a large supply on his hand, and by an Australian newspaper which made expensive advance arrangements for covering the tour.

PURITY
for the
TEMPLE of GOD
Godrej
Sandal
The Soap with the germicidal and healing properties of Neem.
No.1 : No.2
Vatni Sandal
Limda
Turkish Bath
Shaving Stick
Shaving Round
Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat
Cleanliness and godliness go together. For our thoroughly cleansing ritual baths we should only use absolutely pure soap. There can be anything in a soap. But in Godrej Sandal there are unadulterated, beneficial vegetable oils and essences exclusively used, as in all Godrej toiletries: no odious animal fats whatever are found in them. Godrej Sandal soap, richly blended with pure Mysore sandalwood oil, gives off a delightfully cool, soothing, and fragrant lather, the creamy vegetable-oil texture of which smoothed all over the body cleans up the pores, and gives the skin a velvety feel . . . and lingering coolness. Let us, then, ask ourselves, and answer truly—will anything other than Godrej Vegetable Sandal Soap do for our bodily ablutions?—for "the body is the Temple of God."
Godrej Sandal
"chavi" brand
TOILET SOAP
More and Better Soap at lower price than that of other Sandal soaps.
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. Bombay 11.
Ahmedabad: Maneck Chowk—Office for Gujrat, Kathiawad, Cutch and Rajputana

JERUSALEM TODAY:

A Prison Of Hate And Despair

BY DOUGLAS M. ALLEN, JR.

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE ancient walled city, site of the world's holiest shrines, is a prison of idle despair and hate, wearing a mask of bustling normalcy. It is the worst kind of prison because it imposes no physical restraints. Its inmates are free to leave through Herod's Gate to the north or St. Stephen's to the east, but they have nowhere to go and in most cases lack the price to get there.

Here, within the thick, crenellated walls which Suleiman the Magnificent built 400 years ago, thousands of persons have nothing to do but wander the worn cobblestones of the crazy alleys by day and shudder as the shells crash at night.

No Amusements Left

There are no schools, no courts and no regular postal service, (though a Post Office staffed by a few volunteers does what it can). There are no movies, night clubs, bars or amusements of any kind. There is no electricity and there is no running water.

It is impossible to say how many persons are living in the walled city today, because there has been no census since the Jews were driven out and their quarters destroyed. Arabs who could afford it fled south-east, and other Arabs, escaping more immediate dangers replaced them. But I have seen as many as six refugees sleeping in a 9-by-12 room.

The city has a false air of great activity. The money changers still haunt the gates of the Holy Sepulchre and similar shrines, waiting for the tourists and pilgrims off whom they have always lived. There are no tourists and no pilgrims, and the money changers have nothing else to do.

The widest of the few streets in the Old City are so narrow at points that a military truck scrapes its fenders on the walls on either side or knocks fruit from the counter of an enraged cubby hole vendor. The cobbled walks which thread between or tunnel the decaying buildings are even narrower and as tortuous as a snake in its death throes. Small, dirty shops, full of cheap consumer goods line the walks and catacomb the fetid tunnels.

Only the greengrocers' stand with their displays of handsome vegetables and magnificent fruits, brought in daily on the backs of little donkeys, relieve the drab monotony. There is adequate food in the city, but the price is high and the meat is fly-blown. There is no milk, even for small children. There is no refrigeration.

Along these dubious thoroughfares throng the unemployed prisoners of the barless jail, pricing articles they know they cannot buy and seeking articles they know they cannot find.

The benches in front of the little coffee shops are always filled with men in kafias or fezzes, in Arab robes or western dress, sipping from tiny cups of the oversweetened Turkish coffee.

In the cool solemnity of the Holy Sepulchre the bearded Latin and Armenian and Greek priests who share the tomb pray overtime and black-robed Muezzins chant the call to prayer from the minarets of the Muslim Supreme Council Square.

Ruined Piles

The wailing wall which never could be put to more appropriate use, stands deserted near Dung Gate at the western border of the rubble that was the Jewish quarter. Hourve Synagogue, which the Arabs claimed the Jews used as a fortress, is a ruined pile, the only major casualty among the holy places inside the walls.

From a small office in the Raodat el Maaref on the site of Pontius Pilate's judgment of Christ, soft-spoken, handsome Lieut Col Abdullah Bey Tell of the Arab Legion directs the defense of his fortress city while his men patrol the battlements of the walls, careful not to peer directly through the sandbagged gunports by day lest a Jewish sniper see the light obscured.

Across the Via Dolorosa in the External Liaison Office, which deals with the United Nations and the Press, works a pretty Christian Arab girl named Mary Negeim. Intending a rather morbid joke I asked Mary to go dancing with me the other day.

"There is no place to dance", replied the the 19-year-old sadly. plied the 19-year-old sadly "There is no place to go at all. But if you like you may walk home with me and meet my family and have a cup of coffee I make excellent coffee."

Home was the single ascetic cell of a nun. In the room were Mary's mother and father, her 20-year-old sister, also pretty, and her two brothers, 14 and 16. There were two chairs in the room and a massive chest and a sort of studio couch. The studio couch turned out to be the family's six mattresses, stacked and covered with a blanket. At night when they are spread out they cover the entire floor and overlap at the ends.

Until the war started Negeim was a white-collar worker in the Palestine Public Works Department and he and his family lived in their own neat six-room house in the New City. They are not certain now whether the house is destroyed or in Jewish hands. Even before the British left and they moved out it had been hit by mortar shells.

The Negeims are Christians, well-educated, intelligent, eminently worth while. Despite their shocking living conditions they are personally immaculate and their room is spotless. But there is a question as to how long they can forestall deterioration.

A Weapon Of Vendetta

The handsome mother still has laughing eyes and wears her threadbare clothes with innate chic. The youngest son has artistic talent and occupies himself to advantage with his drawing. But his brother roams the city fruitlessly and his father, nearing distraction as he contemplates the plight of the family he has worked all his for, spends his time seeking biblical passages which damn the Jews to wander on the face of the earth, using his beloved bible as though it were a weapon of vengeance.

Something terrifying is happening to the girls, too.

"I used to have a Jewish girl friend: she was my best friend," Mary said, her sweet expression suddenly becoming vicious as she drew a picture from her purse. "Here she is. I hate her."

"We all hate her. We all hate all of them", her sister said, through clenched teeth. Her voice was more the snarl of an animal than the voice of a young girl.

I looked at the picture. It was of an attractive Semitic girl with dark hair and dark eyes, just like the attractive Semitic girls in the room. On the back was written:

"To Mary, my best friend—may these difficult times which are to separate us soon and so that we may be together again. Rebecca."

(Copyright).

WITH THE GREAT

By RAJENDRA SHANKAR

THE Great Man was in town. Journalists were to have a special interview. The news of his presence thrilled me. Not unlike many other little men, I was off my feed and sleep, just fretting to have a glimpse of the Great Man, to see how he looked, to hear how he spoke, to smell how he smelt. This was a great occasion. A tin of cigarettes to a journalist friend was my pass-port.

There was a big crowd outside, kept at bay by a cordon of police. I started taking mental notes. No man is entitled to greatness unless there is always a big crowd ready to mob him and an equally persistent posse of constables alert to demob them!

Sandwiched between bonafide journalists, I went in through a private entrance—so private that everybody could see it but no one was allowed to guss.

In the huge reception room there were many people in all kinds of garments and head-gears. I felt nervous. My throat parched up. Time moved on, more people move in. The house was full but the show had not started! Punctuality, I noted, was relegated to lesser beings, as part of the fundamental duties for clerks, millhands and servants. But my thoughts meandered back to the immediate need of water without which my poor system threatened to collapse. Dire necessity supplies courage and I gingerly treaded the adjoining corridor to secure a glass of water. Even during the course of this expedition, fraught with ample risks, my mind approved of the wisdom of bringing one's own drink for such an occasion. My attention, however, was suddenly drawn to voices coming from the adjacent room. It appeared to be an altercation, one voice clamouring for chilli powder for the curry while the other, with an air of finality, passed a verdict for pepper.

Suddenly the possibility of these being code words dawned on me. It might mean degree of intensity with respect to actions to be taken against recalcitrant party members or communist plots. I might be on the brink of startling discoveries! But suddenly the curtain moved and I felt my knees giving way. Unable to run away I tried my best to bring a virginal blush and smile to my aged face, as a gloomy, brow-beaten man came out and stared at me with disapproval. With a fawning manner of conciliation I spoke gently to him.

"If there a conference of the chamber of prices or something....?"

"Conference, my foot!" growled the fellow, "It is the Great Man advising ME to use pepper in the curry!"

"What!" I almost shouted, "Can he cook?"

"Not exactly. I cook, but he thinks he knows all about cooking."

And while he gave me some water to swallow this down with, I made another observation. No one could be truly great unless he can cook, or at least knows all about cooking—curries, facts and figures.

Hurying back to the reception room I observed only the journalists waiting, all agog with expectation. A puny creature appeared. I stood up with the rest and looked reverently beyond the man who, I believed, would pilot the Great Man in. Imagine my surprise and consternation when no one else appeared and this very man sat into the spacious chair. He looked at us all with a look that was all embracing, and yet clearly gave the impressions that come before and go after the embrace—attachment and detachment. He seemed to look at everyone and no oneinparticular Greatness, I learnt, entailed a great deal of eye-practice which, later I reasoned, accrues from 'I'-exercise. According to the law contrasts a small man ensconsed in a big chair, uncowed before a crowd of dissecting and domineering hacks, adds to the legend of his greatness.

After a phychological moment of pause, calculated to render the crowd desipient, the silence was broken. The Great Man smiled A barrage of questions was fired. He opened his mouth and we at once knew he was going to speak. Pencils poised, my friends view with each other to hang on to the great lips.

"To all your questions, on the higher political level, I can simply say 'yes' and 'no'."

How pithy, diplomatic, non-committal and mystifying!

"'Yes", because today we are tuly and most obediently free; 'no' because we are no longer 'yes' men."

There was a hush of silence. We struggled to decode what appeared to be a great paradox. Even the great journalists were put in a quandry. They couldn't say no' for fear of contradicting the Great Man, and couldn't say 'yes' for fear of becoming 'yes-men'!

All sorts of questions were hurled while I tried to make further notes on greatness. One thing that impressed me was the slow and deliberate way in which he amplified the inconsequential into importance. His few pregnant words were all differently expounded next day by the journalists.

"What about rising spiral of disappearing wealth?"

"What about delinquent louisance?"

"What about vanishing cloth and denudation of humanity?"

"What about post-prandial indigestion?"

"What about uneducated literacy?"

"What about lengthening shadows of human indignity?"

"What about butter shortage due to sycophancy?"

"What about soul corrosion?"

And so on....

When several scores of questions had accumulated at the feet of the Great Man, his tolerant smile all the while playing havoc with the credulity and patience of little men, he sighed and opened his mouth again. Silence blotted out all the noise of the fish market. A softness crept into the great eyes In a hushed and vibrating voice the Great Man, looking over our heads, slowly said:

'Al our woes and worries, miseries and afflictions will disappear, as the mist before the rising sun, when man becomes a MAN, woman a WOMAN and child a CHILD."

Silence reigned supreme except for the feverish scratching by the journalists taking copious notes in the surcharged atmosphere.

"In short," spoke the Great Man, pausing just long enough to help us give him vacant possession of our minds, "integrate the sums, differences, multiples and vulgar factions of life between the lower limits of basic bestiality and the high limits of supralunar sublimity—and you have the answer to any question any one of you might ever ask in your life time: adulterated human happiness!"

More gasps of wonder, more gush of worship, more sighs of inability to catch what looked so clear and trivial to the great. My head reeled as I closed my eyes to the symphony of more scratching on paper.

All of a sudden I felt a void, an air pocket. Opening the eyes I startled to see the cook bending and whispering into the great ears. The serene eyes of the Great Man registered bewildered panic. Like an automaton he got up and like a jet-propelled toy he was out of the room before we could bat an eye. The cook stood a second surveying us and left.

While the journalists tried to grapple with this meteroic exit I had I lurking suspicion that the cook had revolted and that the Great Man had to face the emergency by taking up the portfolio himself.

I sneaked out and caught up with the cook.

"What is the matter? Why did he leave so suddenly?"

He laughed for an answer. My suspicions regarding his sanity began to be confirmed.

"It is a pity," I said sternly, "that you should force him to cook when matters of importance are hanging in animated suspense."

He stopped laughing and scowled at me. With a touch of pity in his eyes he said:

"The greatest work of importance is to attend to his wife immediately he is summoned, and it is always animated and peremptory I had to complain to her about the pepper Why, what's the matter? Fainting! . . ."

I knew no more When I opened my eyes, I was in bed, my own bed A queer feeling overpowered me. I began to laugh aloud. My wife rushed to my side in concern.

"Get out of my sight!" I yelled.

Poor thing, she was almost in tears Quivering and whimpering like a cuffed puppy, she sat at the edge of the bed and put her trembling hands on my dirty feet.

"What have I done, my lord, that you should want to drive me away"!

"Plenty"! I croaked, trembling with anger and withdrawing my feet. 'You have robbed me of greatness by ministering to my smallest wishes and whims Instead of this primitive surrender if you had beaten me and pecked at my weaknesses pecked hard, pecked constantly, I would be today left with all that is grand and great, I would today be surrounded by a halo of greatness feted and fawned upon, begged to bless parties and grace foreign delegations with leadership. But please, don't, said I now beginning to sob with her, "It is not entirely your fault that I married a woman instead of a hen!"

She clung to me In tears of love she drowned all my regrets of unblossomed greatness

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Fifty-ninth Birthday was celebrated by all the Units of Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Some children of the Kashmeri Gate, Ram Nagar, Press Road and Gole Market Balkan-ji-Baris visited Panditji who entertained them with sweets. The Kashmeri Gate Unit presented to him an album of his pictures, collected by children and also a bust of his father, Pandit Motilal Nehru, while the boys and girls of Ram Nagar sang to him a song in praise of Panditji. He liked the album and the song very much At Dakor, the celebration was held under the presidentship of Shri Manibhai Trivedi, when Shri Ashabhai Patel and Shri Ambagiri Bhai related to children stories from Panditji's life.

An informal meeting of certain prominent local citizens, including the Premier and Mayor of Bombay, was recently held at the Government House, Bombay, under the presidentship of Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh (who, as you know, is an Hon. Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari), to consider the ways and means of collecting funds for the United Nations' Appeal for children, about which you must have read in these columns two weeks back. The spade work in this connection has already been started, and soon you will find a number of schemes in action to achieve the object. I am sure, you all too will do your best in the matter.

* * *

STRIVING FOR PEACE

On June 26, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was adopted at San Francisco by the delegates of 50 nations, and all over the world millions of human hearts leapt with hope at the news

There have been disappointments since then, but the magnificent phrases from the Preamble to the Charter grip men's minds now as then:

"We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and—to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and —to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and—to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends... have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

Let us not cease to strive with all our power for the fulfilment of these noble aims.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Workers at Juhu — (From Left to Right): Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya (President), Shri Jyotindra Desai (Secretary), Shrimati Dhanuben, Shrimati Kashiben Kotak and Shrimati Kurangiben Desai.

* * *

PECULIAR MATES

When Mr. K. van Ryneveld, an electrician of Braamfontein, Transvaal, goes out on a job he often takes with him a case of common mice and a tube containing beetles. These creatures help him to instal electric wiring in new houses.

He first got the idea (he explained to a representative of the Sunday Times, Johannesburg) when confronted with the task of threading electric cable through a narrow pipe or conduit running up eight floors of a ten-story building. The builders had put in the pipe, but had apparently not worried themselves about how the cable was to be got through it. As the pipe had bends in it the cable could not be let down from the top. Someone suggested pulling up the cable with string—but how was the string to be threaded through the pipe in the first place? That was the problem.

Then an apprentice caught a rat, the string was tied to its hind leg and it was put into the bottom of the pipe. The rat emerged from the top with the string, the other end of which was tied to the cable which was drawn up in its turn.

Now mice do the rat's job. Sometimes in single-story houses the pipe is too small even for a mouse to negotiate, so then a beetle earns his keep. But he is a slow worker—his quickest time for climbing a 12-foot pipe is four hours. Once Mr. van Ryneveld had to wait five days for his small "mate" to complete his climb.

* * *

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

All boys and girls are most welcome to contribute to this their own Corner. They may send stories, verses, games, tricks, smiles, etc. and these will be gladly published, if found suitable.

Everybody can also join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its enrolment form today, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Kindly address all your communications to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you. Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"What do you want, please?"

"Nothing, sure enough....!"

GIANT MOUNTAINS IN ANTARCTIC

SCIENCE EDITOR, NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

An undiscovered mountain range have just been presented to the tes probably bisects the Antarctic continent from the Ross Sea south of New Zealand to the Atlantic Ocean, running approximately along the meridian of Greenwich.

This is the conclusion of H. H. Lamb, meteorologist of the British Whaling Ship Balaena, which spent last winter skirting the coast of East Antarctica and whose reports Royal Geographic Society in London.

Such an assumption, Lamb reported, is essential to explain the curious weather pattern and the distribution of winds sweeping northward from the South Pole, one of the most striking of antarctic phenomena. The range, he concludes, must be from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in altitude. A possible alternative, he admits, is that the great ice cap reaches a crest approximately along this line.

"It must be considered," Lamb said, "the backbone of the Antarctic Continent."

Buried Under Ice

That such a gigantic range of mountains, perhaps almost entirely buried under ice, should have remained unknown so long is not unlikely because there have been no land expiditions and practically no flights west of the great Beardmore Glacier, earth's largest ice river, which empties into the Ross Ice barrier

One of the flights on Adam Richard E. Byrd's 1946-47 expedition which went slightly beyond the Beardmore reported a rapidly rising elevation but no break such as would be due to mountain peaks. The observation was made under difficult circumstances, however, and was somewhat debatable.

All explorers have reported that once inside the cracked rim of black mountains emerging above the ice which nearly circles the continent, all that can be seen is a level plain of ice stretching to infinity. This has been the landscape reported by Admiral Byrd on both sides of the Pole.

The Balanea expedition, according to the report of John Grierson, its chief flight officer, definitely confirmed the existence of the hitherto somewhat mythical budd land beyond the Shackleton Ice Shelf almost due south of Australia.

This part of the continental coast, described as a lofty, snow-covered mountain range trending nearly east and west, first was reported on Feb. 12, 1840, from the Vincennes, one of the ships of Capt Charles Wilkes' exploring expedition Partly on this observation rests Wilkes claim to the discovery of the Antarctic Continent.

The land never has been seen with certainty since-until Grierson's observations. In 1912 the British ship Aurora, in almost the same position reported by Wilkes, was unable to discern land. A few years later the Australian explorer Sir Douglas Mawson also was unable to confirm the existence of budd land but reported the so-called "ice blink" on the horizon which indicated that land was somewhere to the southward.

Subject To Mirages

This region is particularly subject to mirages, so little confidence can be placed in single observations from a distance. Wilkes has been accused of faking his report. But, Grierson reports, the budd coast in approximately the position described by Wilkes and with much the same landscape was visible for about three days to the airman from the Balaena. The fact that the scenery did not change strongly discounts the possibility of a mirage.

Grierson reported the first flights yet made over the Shackleton Ice shelf, next to the Ross Shelf. Its face, he says, rises sheer from a "dead lake" about 30 miles wide which lies just beyond the Pack Ice

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Two women are chatting over tea.

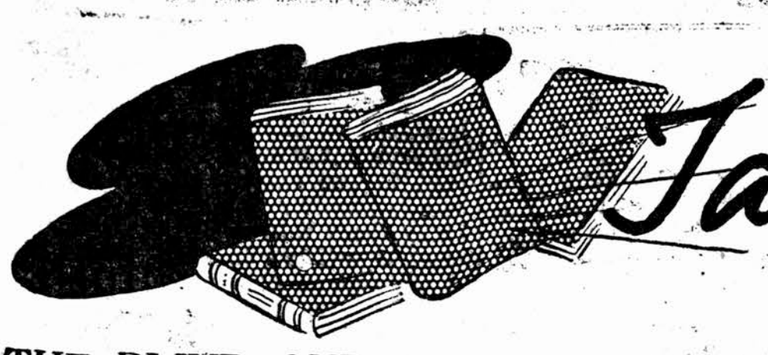
"Yes," said one, reminiscently, "I fell desperately in love with my dear husband at first sight. I remember it just as though it were yesterday. I was walking along the front at Brighton with my father, and he suddenly pointed to him and said, 'There, my dear, goes a man worth a cigarette and placed it in his £100,000'!"

A Gurkha rifleman on the way to DRAS obligingly gives a hand in transporting heavy walkie-talkie wireless set, having first passed his rifle on to a comrade and taken up a staff instead to assist him in the climb.

The passenger leaned out of the taxi window.

"What on earth are you doing?" he shouted to the driver. "I asked you to drive me from Victoria to Leicester Square, and this is the fourth time we've passed St. Paul's."

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the driver. "I thought you were an American."



Talking of Books—

THE BLIND AND SOCIETY

SOCIETY AND THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED, by RAS MOHAN HALDER, M.ED, (BOSTON) PH.D. (BOMBAY) PP. 142, RS. 12-8 (THACKER AND CO. LTD. BOMBAY).

In Western countries, blindness is no longer treated as a calamity against which little can be done; it is acknowleged as a disadvantage, but one that can be greatly diminished by uptodate methods of training and education. In the West, the blind render useful and remunerative service as teachers, preachers, musicians, typists and also in the fields of osteopathy; professional writing, salesmanship, farming, gardening, poultry, raising and a host of other useful occupations. In India, who is not familier with the idle blind beggars in the bazaars and holy places and despondent blind children and dispairing past forties in families? With advancing knowledge and understanding, however, the attitude of the Indian public towards the blind is changing from horror and intolerence, to humanism, and should lead to integration, as in the West. Blindness may be due inter alia to disease, insanitary conditions and to the absence of medical and surgical attention. All these are remediable, with popular sympathy and financial support. A great deal of ignorance as to the amelioration of the blind still prevails in India. The reviewer is aware of the sad case of a bright young girl rendered sightless through parental negligence and condemned to lead a helpless life in the home, through parental "affection" and a teror of sending her to a strange place like the school for the blind and which attitude the reviewer has not succeeded in removing not withstanding persuasion, inducement and coercion. There was another case of a child whom the parents could not part with, and who out of sheer desperation knocked its head against a wall and died. All these ignorant prejudices should be removed by education through the press. The public also should generously come to the aid of schools for the blind, so as to make them more attractive and helpful. More activities for the amelioration of the condition of the blind, more publicity of these activities and of the achievements of the blind and more social inter-relationship between the sighted and the blind are, the author suggests, the means to bridge the gulf between the privelaged and the under privileged groups. In the book, the author gives a list of the institutions in India, catering to the blind and urges upon the public to come to their aid, so as to enable further scientific progress and making this handicapped section yield its contribution to society and offering a fertile field of enlightened generosity. As observed by Leuf. Col. Sir C. MacKenzie, "if the public would help, they will find no more responsive nor grateful a group than those to whom they give back a full and honorable place in society."

N. H. P.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE by M. A. KAMATH, M. B. & C. M. 7th Edition—Publishers Madras Law Journal Office, Madras. Price Rs. 10|-.

This is an excellent little work in which the author, a retired officer of the Madras Medical Service, in the course of 454 pages lays before the public a complete practical handbook on Indian Medical Jurisprudence. The assistance of medical experts is increasingly availed of by Courts of law. The author has written the book in a way in which it would be useful both to the medical man who has to give evidence, as well as to the lawyer to is call upon to examine a medical man in the witnsss-box. For the former the author has embodied in his work the relevant provisions of law applicable to various types of cases in which questions of medical judisprudence may arise. For the later, the author has furnished a wealth of medical knowledge in a simple non-technical way in which it would be easily digested by him. Books on medical judisprudence are very few indeed and the fifth edition of this work which has just been brought out will be found useful by students and practitioners alike.

B. R. V.

Mr. T. S. Eliot, the English poet, who has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature by the Swedish Academy of Letters. No other present-day author has probably wielded a greater, a more hypnotic or a more benevolent 'despotism', not only over contemporary taste but over the actual prosody, rhythm and language of his time than Mr. Eliot has done on both sides of the Atlantic

INSURANCE -- FOR THE AGENTS

"LIFE ASSURANCE—WHAT AN AGENT SHOULD KNOW"—By B. N. Sen—Published by the General Literature Co., Ltd., 18 Jatindas Road, Calcutta, 29. Price Rs. 4|4|-.

Mr. B. N. Sen has written a helpful and informative book, for the benefit of insurance agents. The psychology of approaching prospects and handling them is very well described and plenty of hints given, to enable one to avoid failure. There is also a reference to the provisions of insurance law which affect the agent. Apart from these lay aspects of insurance, the book also contains a number of chapters on the technical side of the subject. The various types of life insurance prevalent are detailed, and very handy information given on topics like proof of age, renewal premiums, assignment of policies, etc. Students of insurance who have serious interest n the more complicated branches of the subject, like mortality tables, natural and level premia, valuation, etc., will appreciate the concluding chapters of the book.

"STUDIES IN INDIAN ENGLISH"—By T. Ramalingam Pillai—Published by Mr. R. S. Pillai, 340 Gandhari Amman St., Trivandrum, S. I. R. Price Rs. 4|4|-.

Theoretical descriptions of what constitutes correct English and what are the mistakes to avoid, fall in the province of a grammer. This author has rendered his book more purposeful and immediately useful by devoting the whole of it to instances of the commonest errors in English-writting prevalent in our country, with correct versions side by side. It is possible to dispute certain of the "correct" forms here and there, but, on the whole, the book is a handy collection of common mistakes and should, therefore be helpful to students in schools and colleges. The "Errata" section covers seven and a half full pages—which really looks like a practical joke by the printer on an author who seeks to correct other people's mistakes!

INDIA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES. PUBLISHED AUGUST 1947.

The Committee entrusted with the task of evolving this report took about seven years to accomplish the task entrusted to them. These years were war years during which period Chairman of the National Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, could not devote any attention to such work at the time. Consequently, it seems, the Sub-Committee of eminent scientists and the industrialists kept the results of this Chemicals Sub Committee in cold storage. Now their findingss are published without any attempt at revision of the data collected seven years ago to fit in the existing conditions of Indian Chemical Industry which has made considerable advance during war years.

Since this Committee was appointed the Planning Department of the war time Government of India had formed a number of panels amongst which was one for Heavy and Electrochemical Industries and other for Pharmaceutical Industry. Their reports were published and a summary of these reports appears in this volume published by the National Planning Committee.

Even Provincial Governments—including that of Bombay—have made creditable efforts in this direction and reports of their main Committee integrating work done by various Sub Committees have been out.

This volume, however, shows a supreme disregard of all such data published by the Central and Provincial Government Panels and the result is a poor show. Data and statements collected seven years ago should have been revised before publication, if a true picture of past performance was to be given to arrive at an idea of future development. Instances are so numerous that it is difficult to choose and cite them. The glaring ones, however, are quoted here.

On page 29, while discussing Bichromates, report regrets a lamentable famine of this production. Since 1942, in fact, India has not only been self-supporting in this matter but we have now an exportable surplus of this commodity. On page 26, while discussing Synthetic Ammonia for fertiliser purposes, authors of the report are recommending increase of these nitrogenous fertilisers from coke-oven by-product industry. This uneconomic source is advocated in the face of Travancore's established production of annual 60,000 tons of ammonium suiphate and Govt. of India's own project for 3,50,00z tons at own project for 3,50,000 tons at Sindri for the plant and machinery of which orders were placed much before this report went to press. While discussing Soda Ash and Caustic Soda on page 28, it is stated that "Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., are opening a factory in the neighbourhood of Calcutta." The caustic soda chlorine factory of Messrs. Alkali Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., — an Indian Company sponsored by Messrs. Imperial Chemicals Ltd., in London, situated near Calcutta, was already in operation before the Committee started its labours, while their soda ash factory under erection during war years was at Khewra in Punjab— now in Pakistan. It is well known that Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., are merely to do import business in India and have no manufacturing ambitions though, again on page 55, it is stated that "The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., propose to manufacture almost, all heavy chemicals in India". Can there be greater ignorance of facts than this? It becomes specially painful when we notice amongst the persons entrusted with this report names of Dr. J. C. Ghosh— now Director General of Supply in the Government of India and Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the top scientist—cum-politician.

Number of chemical industries has sprung up during war such as manufacture of photographic chemicals, Bichromates, Textile Auxilliaries, Sodium Sulphide, Phosphoric Acid and Phosphates, Potassium Chlorate, Barium Chloride, Chrome Pigments, Chromic Acid etc. The report is painfully silent about these because no effort is apparently made to revise the facts collected in 1940 before it was published in 1947.

On the whole, it gives a misleading and incorrect picture of Chemical Industries in India and one feels more about it when the name of National Planning Committee is connected therewith.

M. BHATT

Babel

You know, of course, that the Russians first discovered the airplane, electricity, penicillin, let propulsion Rand radio? Certainly they say so. And you thought the tower of babel was pretty old, didn't you? Well, that's just capitalist pretension: the towers of the Kremlin, in Moscow, are precisely 2,000 years older fact? of course—the Russians say so.

Miracle

A missionary had been captured by a cannibal tribe and was already in the cooking pot when the chief offered him a last chance: "show me something that I have never seen before," said this last, "and I will spare you."

The reverend gentleman took out his cigarette lighter and as he flicked the wheel on the flint, a flame blossomed from the wick.

The chief was amazed. "You can go freely," he told the missionary. "That's the first one I've seen that works first time."

Bargain

Norwegian stewardesses now fetch bigh prices in the middle east. When an airliner or the Braathen company stopped at Sharjah in Arabia, the captain was approached by a richly dressed Arab who wanted to buy the very attractive stewardess for a wife. He offered £39 (dol. 120) and a Damascus sword with silver handle and sheath. The price was fair, but the offer was rejected.

* * *

"How did you compile your great dictionary?" the lexicographer was asked.

"Oh, it was something like having a quarrel with one's wife—one world led to another."

* * *

"So Flora took a rich old invalid for better or worse."

"No. She took him for worse, and he got better."

Let us talk it over —

It is curious how we human beings come to like things unnatural! Take for instance this matter of controls on essentials of life and rationing of food to which we are returning joyfully after a period of ten months. We had perforce adopted ourselves to these new ways of life in the abnormal times of war. But now, four years after, we are accepting them most voluntarily.

And why? Because these new ways are based on the principle of sharing amounts all whatever is available in the market. Surely, nobody would be so foolish as to suggest that the idea of sharing is unnatural to human hearts. Only the way we are trying to do so are new. However, they do not become unnatural or unacceptable on that score as was suggested a year ago when the policy of de-control and de-rationing was being advocated and finally implemented.

Some of the arguments made in justification of de-control were the inefficiency of Government's control machinery, increasing corruption, black-marketing, hoarding by producers etc. Now, most of these uncivic practices were there, though in some different garb, even before controls were first imposed. In fact controls and rationing were introduced to fight rising prices, hoarding, profiteering and un-even distribution of food and other commodities amongst the various sections of people.

* * *

Unfortunately, the evils continued and in some places increased even afterwards. And the de-controlwallahs lost no time in attributing this sorry state of affairs to the policy of controls which was a "raductio ad absurdom" method of argument! Had it been otherwise, the lifting of controls would have shown better results. Though shiploads of food was coming in from foreign countries and the crops at home were better than in the previous year, apparently there weren't enough stocks to go round. This artificial scarcity once more fostered the tendencies of profiteering and hoarding with the result that vast numbers of people were made to suffer untold miseries.

These developments only proved again the need for the imposition of controls. Nevertheless neither the Government nor the people can afford to be complacent any more. For, controls by themselves aren't going to work miracles. The machinery for enforcing the law, whether for purposes of procurement or distribution, will have to be absolutely foolproof. The men at top must learn from past mistakes. Corruption and underhand dealings will have to be hunted out like the plague. Otherwise we shall have a repetition of old hardships and with a vengeance!

In this respect the people will have to show more co-operation with the Government. Corruption and blackmarketing will have to be fought on both the fronts for the simple reason that these can't flourish unless there's another party to them. This fall business is a vicious circle involving the producer and the consumer. Unless the latter helps him, the former cannot become a black-marketeer. Both deserve public condemnation and must be severely punished if they are not to be allowed to torpedo the entire control structure.

* * *

There's then a general tendency to argue that "because I have more money, I shall have a particular thing even by paying more". That is all right upto a point but in times of all round shortages that also means to say "I shall deny that thing to my fellowmen with limited resourses". This kind of attitude is most unpatriotic not to say selfish and if not checked in time it will have serious repurcussions on the nation's prestige outside.

If we allow blackmarketeers and profiteers to dictate terms to us, which foreign country will hear our plea for not increasing the prices of food stuffs (as Bombay's Minister, Dinkerrao Desai has done at the UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation)? All these facts should be dinned into the people's ear to build up public opinion. More than legislation public opinion can ensure effective working of rationing. And it is a plain if painful fact that unless and until this "agricultural" country of ours attains self-sufficiency in food, we shall have to put up with rationing in some form or other. As citizens of a free country we must be made to realise our collective responsibilities. Whether in times of war or peace. Women who are supposed to be the conscience keepers of a nation should be in the forefront of a people's fight against profiteering and such other uncivic activiies.

—Leela

The Truth About Our Noses

By V. V. Yardi

I must confess, I am a little sensitive about my nose. I get restive when people gaze on it disapprovingly, as if to imply that my face is all nose and no face. I have let God be thanked an ample share of it and I bear it with sovereign ease. Indeed, I hardly feel its existence, except when I have a bout of cold and the sole existence seems to depend upon the well-being of my nose.

What annoys me most is the sneering way people make those indelicate references to my olfactory organ. I am in the world's eye simple that "man with a prominent nose" as if that alone gave me my precious individuality. The world forgets too soon, that I am a Master of Arts and Somebody in particular in some College. It is strange how your nose, and your nose alone acts as a 'note of introduction' to the miscellaneous public. You are 'a man with a snub nose' or a man with an acquiline nose or a man with a broad nose-anything except yourself, your talents your personality.

Of The Long One

To come down to facts mine is not a long tapering nose that shoots out like an arrowmark into the infinite. A long nose, I imagine, does not make one miserable. Bardolph had a long nose and I have every reason to belive he linked it. A long nose simply tempts me to stretch my hand, put forth my thumb and its neighbour and tweak it gently and say "Mr. Y, how do you do?" I have often wanted to shake-nose with those Parsi chaps—and what fine noses some of them have rather than shake hands with them.

It is the broad nose of Tolstoy type that meets with little favour in this world. The world looks on you and on your nose-through its particular peephole. It knows but one point of view, one standard of judgement of any excellence. It adores a man with an acquiline nose little knowing that breadth does mean length from an entirely different point of view. The world is a Great Dictator and we meekly submit to the tryranny of its judgement.

The Nose Complex

It beats me how our standards of beauty are determined by the accepted notions of society. Convention does play a large part in aesthetics. We accept without even a casual reflection the ready-made aesthetics of society. Even Tolstoy could not shake off the yoke of this social tryranny in aesthetic matters. He too had a broad nose like mine, and never looked himself into the mirror without condemning his accursed nose. Indeed on occasions he became so nose-conscious that he shed bitter tears. He had developed-what Freud never knew a nose-complex.

It is quite the other way with the Chinese. There, is the land of Confucius, the broad blunt nose that diminishes into the size of a big button passes distinctly for a mark of beauty. We have the testimony of Goldsmith's Chinese Philosopher who could not appreciate English beauty because it had none of the blunt grace of a typical Chinese nose.

I have determined to make China my "adopted country". She may well count Pearl Buck and Mr. Y, among her distinguished children for reasons entirely different.

TESTING GROUND FOR POISON GAS

(Continued from page 6)

tard, Phosgene and the chlorine derivatives. They take out of action three men for every casualty: for the gassed man must be treated and hospitalized.

It is probable that the United States has the biggest supply of war gases now in storage anywhere in the world. Nobody in the chemical corps knows Russia's gas equipment. However, it is not the intention of the American leadership to employ gas. In 1944, when Hitler made his frenetic speech about using it, the armies in Britain slept in gas masks or with masks at hand. Hitler did not use gas.

"One reason", said my guide to the San Jose Project, "was that we had so much gas in Britain that when we moved it off, the island rose three feet. We were ready. And that is the story of American gas preparation. It is an insurance policy. And the San Jose Project is by way of a premium payment to keep that policy in force and effective."

New gases which are more effective than old ones, may not be produced in required quantities. Changing types may not be militarily efficient. And there is, in the gas-warfare functions of the military, the technological problem of all development men. No sooner is the plant geared to a new discovery than the scientists have found another.

Testing Facilities

However, the field of special-purpose gases is constantly enlarging, and requires from the Chemical Corps the maintenance of constantly active testing facilities. Here are some of the developments which are in addition to smoke-pots, the fire bombs, the flame devices and the other chemical weapons which were products of World War II:

There are anti-camouflage gases, which—dropped on a wooded area—will kill the vegetation, exposing camouflage to airborne cameras. There are harassing gases which impel men to tear off gas masks and render them temporarily helpless. There are in the test tube anti-equipment chemicals, designed primarily to starve a gasoline engine or to corrode quickly the smooth-working parts of military machines.

Many of these are not "poison gases" within the terms of the international convention which outlaws gas warfare—any more than it outlaws the use of a smoke screen. But the United States never signed that convention and many American leaders do not subscribe to all of its terms.

Concerning biological warfare and the importance of the San Jose Project in its preparation, there is little to say or to be said. At the moment the limit of official comment is that San Jose Project has no present announced place in that picture.

Not even in Charlotte Amalie has the story of San Jose Project been common property or a matter of open discussion. Security has been carefully maintained.

Big New Finds Of Oil

A new oil rush is on in Turkey where rich deposits have been discovered which are believed to be a prolongation of the great middle eastern petroleum field. A dispatch from Istanbul to Aftonbladet of Stockholm reports that U.S. oil companies are flocking in to drill for oil over a wide area. Turkey now hopes to outstrip Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the other Middle eastern countries in petroleum production and its export to Europe.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE ART FAKERS

(Continued From Page 5)

of pounds. In fact the only way we are certain that these fakes are coming on to the market is because, year by year, the number of valuable old violins is steadily growing!

If after having read this article you still want to go on buying antiques, get an expert to help you. Then, before you finally decide to buy get the advice of the museum experts as well. They will be quite disinterested and will help you all they can.

If you have enough money to afford to risk losing it on fakes, carry on buying your antiques. You will get some fun out of it, anyway. But if you are thinking of investing your money in them with the idea of selling at a profit later on, my advice is—don't. There are far too many fakers making a living out of it for you to have even the ghost of a chance!

The friend of the family was inquiring after the baby.

"Can he talk yet, Johnny?" he asked six-year-old brother.

"Rather!" was the reply. "We're now teaching him to keep quiet."

Diet For The Sick

Whenever a cold or indigestion or headache is accompanied by fever, the senssible thing is not to give solid food to the ailing person until the case is properly diagnosed by a doctor. Many times this line of general treatment is difficult to follow particularly in the case of children.

Within the first two days of illness the patient gets fed up with the "invalid's food"—milk, cocoa, coffee and fruit juice. If it is a child, it persuades Mummy to allow just one bite of this or that. In most cases, however, it will be found that the patient actually eats very little of what he craves for. All that he longs for is not the bulk but some change and the flavour of familiar eatables. And so far as these two are concerned, it is not very difficult to please him by giving vegetable soups, kanji and toast or barley water

BARLEY WATER

Take 2 ounces of pearl barley, wash with plain water and weep in a pan Add to it 2 ozs sugar and pellings of half a lime. Then pour on it a pint of boiling water. Cover well and give it to the patient when quite cool.

TOAST WATER

Cut two thick slices of bread and toast till quite brown (don't allow to be charred). Place in a pan and pour two pints of cold water and leave for half an hour and then strain it. For taste add a pinch of salf and pepper or milk and sugar. If so desired, heat it a little before serving to the patient.

THE GREEN ENVELOPE

(Continued from page 27)

bad habits. Your husband, I can proudly say, is above all such things."

Oh, if only her uncle knew. Did her husband drink also? She did not know. Sometimes, he looked excited when he came home from office. Was it becanse of drink?

"But he is a restless fellow" her uncle continued. "He is dissatisfied with his present job. He says he wants to do something more intellectual and also serve the country. He wants to start a paper. I know he has been saving a good deal."

But Shevanti said she knew nothing about such ideas of her husband. He did not trust her probably. He thought her a dud perhaps, and never cared to tell any of his plans to her.

"Why, that secretive gentleman! He never told you? Bless my soul. He is something of a writer. I must say that much for him."

Yes, he wrote well. Shevanti knew that. He wrote good love letters....

"You have not seen any of his writing?" her uncle asked.

Shevanti wanted to say she had, but she controlled herself and replied in the negative.

Shyama Rao suddenly got up and brought out a trunk which was beneath the seat. As he opened it, he said, "If I remember right, I have a copy of that newly started magazine 'Everyday" which contains some stuff by your hunsband."

Shevanti watched intently as her uncle searched for the copy of the "Everyday". At last he came upon it and turning over some pages, he held it out for Shevanti to look. It was an article by her husband. She was about to read it when her uncle interrupted her.

"Shevanti, there is a regular feature by our Romesh in the magazine. It is a series of letters. It was his brilliant idea. Of course, all the letters are written by him. It is supposed to be the love letters of men in different walks of life. He is quite a romantic guy...."

As her uncle proceeded, Shevanti was more and more interested. It was a sort of solution or a mystery which had troubled her for the last three months. Quickly she turned over the pages of the magazine and her eyes caught that same letter. "Elizabeth.. R.C., a young journalist."

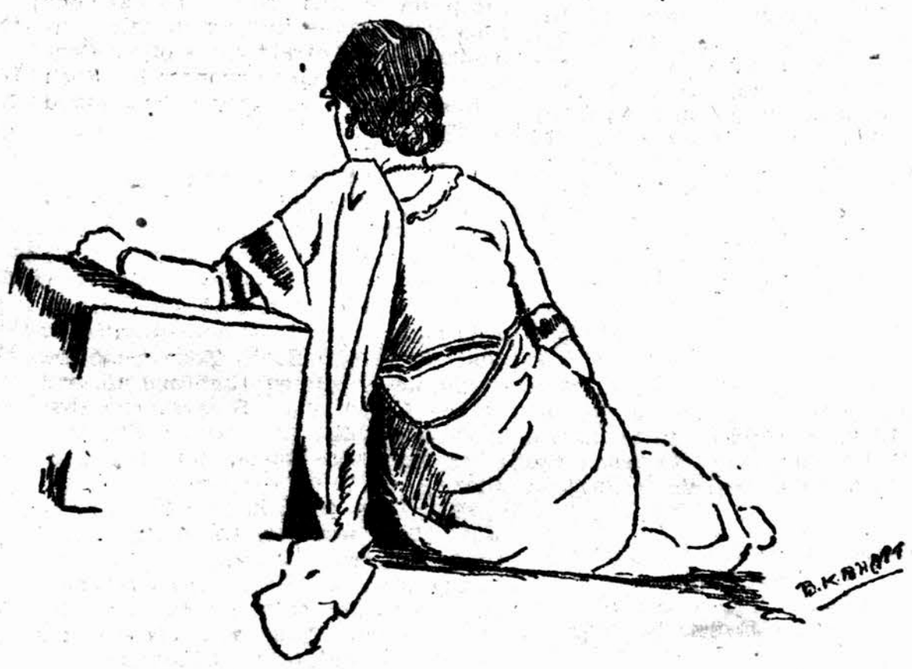
Oh, God! please forgive me for thinking in such a way about my Lord and husband. I am guilty and he knows nothing about my suspicion I have been nourishing all these days. ....Shevanti laughed and there were tears in her eyes. Shyama Rao looked at her and wondered.

When she went home a latter from her husband was waiting for her. "Dear Shevanti.... I have tried to keep a secret from you, but I can't do it any longer. I want to write. I have plans to become an editor. I had written before but I was ashamed to show it to you because I was afraid it was not good...."

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Message Of Ancient Art—Incentive To Creative Urge—Task Before The Government—Consequences Of Poor Appreciation—Cultural Course In Education—Memorials As Cultural Centres—Death Of A Land-scape painter.



A SKETCH BY THE LATE MR. B. K. BHATT.

THE LATE MR. B. K. BHATT

The exhibition of Indian Art, which London witnessed last winter, is re-assembled and held at New Delhi. Its inauguration was designed to be one of the leading events of the year. The exhibition has inspired, for the time being, some of the high officials of the Central Government to focus their attention on India's glorious achievements in the past. The Governor-General, by whom it was inaugurated, appeared to have been so much impressed by it that he would have liked such an exhibition to be made a permanent collection.

Lessons From Ancient Art

New Delhi has been selected as a venue of the exhibition in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government that the exhibits should be displayed in India before they are dispersed; but the Government ought to have realised that the capital alone does not make the whole of any country. New Delhi will make the exhibits accessible to a small fraction of this country; vast population. The Government should, therefore, make arrangements to take the exhibition round a few important centres like Bombay in addition to New Delhi.

The official utterances on the occasion of the exhibition dealt with both the aspects of art such as creation and appreciation. In his inaugural address, the Governor-General analysed the aims of the great art of the past and recounted the forces which had prompted its emergency. He said "For a people to produce works of art, there must be very real and sustained emotional power moving people's hearts—faith, love, devotion or the like". While referring to ancient artists he added, "they had an intensity and genuineness of feeling and faith which we do not possess now."

Creative Urge

As regards the present times, he struck a note of despondency when he remarked "our art has lapsed in the measure of our barrenness of faith and reverence" and "creative art requires genuine faith which alas we now do not have, however much we may pretend." The modern age is not likely to release the religious inspiration which had determined the effusion and effulgence of the art which is on view at New Delhi, but at the same time, it cannot militate against the resurgence of creative endeavour.

Faith, love, devotion and the like which serve as an incentive to the creative urge are essentialy spiritual qualities transcending creeds of devotion and religious epochs; and as such they can be cultivated in any age. As for example, patriotism can take the place of devotion as leitmotif of art, provided the artist is imbued with it and keeps it constantly before himself as an ideal. If the creative instinct is there, it necessarily finds a stimulus in favourable conditions, India's creative genius has not petered out. It needs to be spotted and spurred into activity. It needs to be transformed into a dynamic energy.

Realistic Outlook

The exhibition should not foster the attitude of "laudator temporis acti"—an attitude which implies indifference to the present and also the future. It should serve as a timely and pointed reminder to the Government to develop a realistic outlook and to work out plans and create conditions for the revival of the country's distinctive art-traditions and cultural concepts. The execution of such plans, when finalised, should be promptly proceeded with.

The Government has, upon its tapis, ambitious and expensive schemes. But it has, hitherto, failed to formulate standards of different arts and to set up a democratic and efficient machinery for their administration, and has, thereby, ignored the essential pre-requisites of art organisation. The Government has, instead, relegated art to the care of departmental officials and has, thus, exposed the same to the obvious dangers of indirect interference by the latter's friends and favourites in the art-world.

Neglect Of Background

In the absence of competent advisory councils, the Government has no means to ascertain the quality of art and to single out genuine Indian art and creative endeavour. A couple of instances will suffice to indicate the sad consequences of the relegation of the administration of art as a departmental routine. Patch-works and glaring imitations of western modes and mannerisms have come to pass as the latest developments of Indian painting. And institutions which uphold high and authentic standards of dance or which popularise spurious or techniqueless dances are alike considered to be eligible for state-patronage in the shape of grants. One is constrained to observe that the Government, notwithstanding its solicitude for the revival of Indian arts, has no plans to encourage creative endeavour or high standards of any art.

For the revival of art, India has a solid background in the rich heritage which stands to her credit. The Governor-General also pointed to the precious material assembled in the exhibition as "a very sound foundation of culture and art on which we can build worthily." Exhibitions and museums will serve no useful purpose if Indian arts will be allowed to be shaped in defiance of the tradition and classical technique. Hereditary masters and designers, who are the living repositories of the tradition, should be esteemed as a part of the heritage. They should not be treated superciliously as uneducated craftsmen and professionals. Has the Government any plan to encourage them to play their legitimate role in the task of art-revival?

Poor Appreciation

The appreciation by the people is one of the factors which determine the development and progress of art; but like creative endeavour it has sunken to its lowest level in modern India. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made no off-hand or exaggerated statement when he asserted 'I am sorry to confess that in India today there is practically no appreciation of beaty anywhere." The vagaries of art administration warrant an assumption that there is no deep appreciation of art in the official circles which are bossing the show at New Delhi. Educated persons are least appreciative of art, because they have been trained, under the foreign rule, in a system of education which was divested of its aesthetic element.

The National Government has accepted the principle that the cultivation of the aesthetic sense of the people is one of the aims of education in all its stages. The Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, gave, in the course of his speech, encouraging information on this point. He declared that the Ministry of Education has proposals in hand which will lead to the enrichment of the life of the people through the integration of art in education, both secondary and university. It will be interesting to know what such far-reaching proposals are, by whom they are made and why they are not circulated for opinion. Do they include a ridiculous scheme by an artist from New Delhi? The paucity of publicity is one of the weak points in the policy pursued by the Government with regard to art.

Invocations In Education

It transpires that some new features are being introduced in the system of general education in the Province of Bombay. Emphasis is being laid on the training for citizenship, development of community works and social service. Children will be made responsible for cleanliness and decoration of school buildings, joint celebration of the festivals of different communities and management of the mess. In the first instance, the designs of school buildings, furniture and other equipment should be artistic, children should receive education in pleasing environments.

The Matriculation Examination has been replaced by the School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the revision of the syllabus for the pre-Matric stage is understood to be under the consideration of the Government. The new subjects, which will be introduced in the syllabus are not yet known, but since teaching of craft is to be assigned a place in secondary schools, art in some form—probably in the form of drawing is expected to be one of the subjects.

Ftilure Of Drawing

In this connection, the attention of the Government should be drawn to the futility of continuing the teaching of art in the form of drawing in schools and to the long-felt need of replacing the same by new methods. Experience has shown that the system of drawing has failed to develop creative spirit and to foster the sense of art appreciation in school children The Art Education Committee appointed by the Government in 1946 has outlined a plan of art training according to the latest methods and extending from the primary to the final stage of school education. The Government should be guided by the report of this Committee and not by any reactionary forces.

Craft should be an integral part of art training and not an isolated subject. Apart from the training in citizenship, community work and social service, the Government ought to consider the desirability of introducing a cultural course in education. Such a course should embrace, in its scope, appreciation of art, architecture, music etc. Well-planned education should lead to the cultivation of the aesthetic sense of children.

New Form Of Memorial

The Mahokoshal Martyrs' Memorial at Jubbulpore has been designed by the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee as a cultural centre. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while laying the foundation stone of the same last month, expressed the hope that Jubbulpore's example will be followed by other Provincial Congress Committees, so that such memorials might serve as beacon-lights to the posterity. The Mahakoshal Martyrs' Memorial will have several sections including a library, historical museum and revolving stage and will be utilised as a centre of art and dramatic performances.

To build memorials as cultural centres is a good idea; but the designs of memorials—be they statues or buildings—should be outstanding and Indian in spirit. If the statues of Britishers have become eye-sore to patriots of today, memorials constructed after the advent of freedom, should not appear as symbols of slave-mentality to the posterity. Again every art presented in cultural centres should be of high classical quality. Memorial cultural centres should not lead to the growth and distribution of art of spurious or sophisticated standards.

Late Mr. Bhatt

The art world will learn, with deep regret, the news of the sudden and untimely death, which occurred a few days ago, of Mr. Balubhai K. Bhatt, an artist of talent and abilities. Mr. Bhatt, who belonged to Bhavnagar, was forty at the time of death. He had received training in art at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and had taken diploma from the Indian painting class in 1933.

Mr. Bhatt was an artist of gentle disposition and pleasing personality, and used to be always busy with his brush. Landscape painting was his forte, although he could handle portraiture and subject-painting with equal alacrity, freedom and success. He had earned appreciation for his work from the Maharajas of Nepal and Bhavnagar and the Agent to the Governor General for Western India States. One of his sketches, which are at hand, is appearing in these columns. In the untimely death of Mr Balubhai Bhatt, the career of a brilliant and well-known artist has come to an end. May his soul rest in peace!

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WHAT A NIGHTMARE!—NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE TO SPORTING INSTITUTIONS—A PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT—INTEREST ROBBED OF ZONAL CRICKET—LUCKY PALIA;—REGE DESERVES A CHANCE—SUPPORT FROM SPECTATORS—CRICKET TEAM FROM AUSTRALIA?—INVITATION FROM ARGENTINE—NATIONAL STADIUM AT DELHI.

What a nightmare we have just passed through! Only those who have gone through it can have an idea of its terrible nature. Some eight years ago we had a cyclone which raced at the terrific speed of 75 miles per hour. That was terrifying enough. But the one we had at the beginning of the week broke the previous record by five miles per hour. And its duration was much longer.

My fear was that the cyclone would leave in its trail death and destruction in an unprecedented scale. I had one of my windows blown away though it was tightly shut! I imagined that others might have had their roofs blown away.

NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE TO SPORTING INSTITUTIONS

Was there any chance of getting any news on Monday? None at all. Telephones were out of order. So were all the means of communication. The cyclone was still with us. Fallen trees all around gave us an indication of the enormity of the possible damage. Naturally my mind flew back to the Cooperage. A few years ago a strong gale had thrown down a portion of the roof of the main stand. Who knows something worse had not happened this time, I thought. It would be a great calamity, indeed—coming in the wake of last year's stand collapse. This was the last thing I wished after the very successful season we had.

At the first opportunity I hurried to the old venue and found that everything was all right. There was some damage here and there no doubt. But it was negligible on the whole. The same is the case with all the other sporting institutions. We have every reason to be grateful to the Almighty that the devastation was not as extensive as it might have been

A PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT

The first athletic meet of the season was held at the Cooperage last week-end. The India Culture League had taken considerable pains to make it as broad-based as possible. As many as 426 competitors representing 62 sporting and educational institutions took part in 48 events. There were men and women, boys and girls of various ages—all trying to do their best. Unfortunately the meet was somewhat spoilt by cloudy weather and occasional drizzles. But the enthusiasm of the competitors was at its height all the time. If Ullal Rao and his colleagues continue to coach and train the youngsters as they have been doing, it will not take Bombay long to reach the forefront of the athletic world of India.

INTEREST ROBBED OF ZONAL CRICKET

The Zonal Cricket Tournament commenced at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday before last. Much of its interest was robbed to start with, owing to the absence of some of the outstanding players on both sides. Lala Amarnath, the all-India Captain, who was to lead the combined North and South Zones cried off. It was ultimately left to young Rege of Poona to skipper this side.

I am inclined to believe that the top-notchers are not so keen on this competition because it receives practically no support from the local fans. The match was played before empty stands. Who would care to travel hundreds of miles to play if there is no appreciative audience to applaud brilliant performances of batting, bowling or fielding? Human nature being what it is every artist wants his work to be admired. And Cricketers are no exception to this rule. Unless our fans evince more interest in this tournament, I am afraid some other Centre will take it up to sponsor it. Such a fine competition cannot be allowed to die.

LUCKY PALIA

We had our old friend Piloo Palia leading the East Zone and Vinoo Mankad assisting them too. Palia was lucky with the spin of the coin. Had he lost it and had his opponents batted first, it is more than likely that North and South Zone combined would have entered the final instead of the East Zone. Because the first innings decided the issue. But the more important factor was the weather.

East Zone were favoured in every way. The weather, the wicket and their opponents' fielding helped them to the utmost. Even then they were able to gather only a moderate total of 272 runs. Palia, who carried his bat for 98 and Nirmal Chatterjee who hit up 86 and had almost cat's lives! Still their displays were highly attractive and they deserved to earn the distinction of centuries. We sympathise with them for missing the honour.

REGE DESERVES A CHANCE

Misfortune dogged the foot-steps of the combined team till the end. Despite all their handicaps and hurdles in the shape of occasional showers and drizzles, they did fairly well to knock up 120 for 4. All praise is due to Rege for his courageous stand against the heavy odds. He defied Shate Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad and Pitoo Palia — and the rest of them —throughout the ordeal and compiled a valuable 54. This stand marks him out as an opening bat of no mean order. Our selectors cannot do much worse than give him a chance in the next Test match against the West Indies in Bombay.

SUPPORT FROM SPECTATORS

The cyclone intervened thereafter to make play impossible on Monday. As the match was inconclusive, it gave a headache to the sponsors. Fortunately the weather cleared on Tuesday to allow East Zone to run through the remaining wickets at the additional cost of 44 runs. Shate Banerjee, Mankad and Palia shared the victims equally. The bowling honours of the match however went to B. C. Alwa of Madras who bagged 6 wickets giving away 111 runs in the bargain.

It goes without saying that the match would have been much more interesting, — and even exciting—had it not been spoilt by rains and the cyclone. Its fate was practically decided by them. Now that the weather has cleared it is hoped that the final contest between East and West Zones would prove thoroughly entertaining. But would the crowds roll on to all CCI?

CRICKET TEAM FROM AUSTRALIA

We hear that a team of professional Australian Cricketers are willing to tour India next year instead of the M.C.C. It is stated that the Gaekwad of Baroda is prepared to foot the bill in connection with this tour as the late Maharaja of Patiala did some years ago in the case of Jack Ryder's team from the Kangarooland. The names of the players who are prepared to make the journey have not been mentioned. So we do not know how far the news is true. I am sure everybody will welcome a representative side from Australia. But we must make sure that the mistakes committed by Ryder's team are not repeated in the New Venture. The majority of the players must be well-known in this country through their performances in representative cricket and they must be able to stand the strain of a strenuous trip.

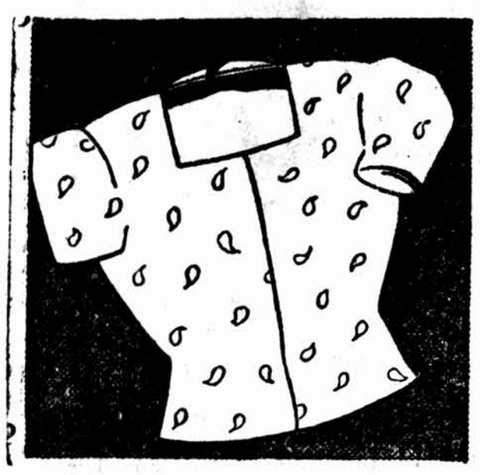
INVITATION FROM ARGENTINE

An invitation is said to have come from Argentine to send a hockey team there for a tour. It is no wonder that the World Champions should be invited to give displays of their wonderful game in far-off South America. It will not be at all difficult to send a team—not necessarily the champions, which would run the Americans of their feet. There are many players who would love to have a free trip to that di land and there will be many more officials who would like o accompany the team as managers. But the IHF must be careful in accepting the invitation—so that all the financial commitment in connection with the tour must be fully covered. Otherwise the sad story of the East African tour is sure to be repeated.

NATIONAL STADIUM AT DELHI

The President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India A. S. de Mello is now out to build another Stadium. As he was able to put up the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay without any money in the C.C.I.s exchequer, many of the local olympians imagine that he would be able to give them another with the help of the some magical art. So they elected him President of the BPHA Hopes are still entertained here that the Delhiman perform the miracle immediately the Bombay Government grants the land.

But Tony de Mello has no limit to his enterprising spirit. He is out to build a Stadium at Delhi in the name of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India. In view of Jawaharlal's immense popularity among all classes of people throughout India, it should not be very difficult to attain this object. I am sure a Stadium worthy of the National Capital and its association with the name of its beloved leader would be welcomed by all.



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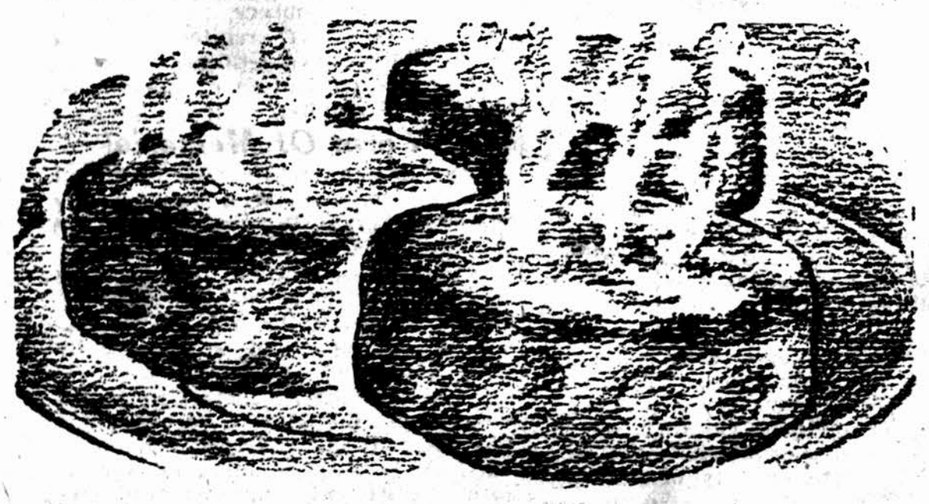

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PATTER:

The Wonder Boy

By Asude

I had better spill the bad news before the gong goes. This will be a Humorous Story. If you are in a hurry to attend a Committee Meeting, or a "Milk Cocktails", you had better give the thing a miss-in-baulk and rush away. You cannot listen to a Humorous Story in a hurry. Relax, man, and put up your feet on the other chair.

How do I know it is a Humorous Story? Well, I know it because I am the teller of the Story, the Humorist, and if the Humorist cannot tell if his story is humorous, who can? I tell you, you have to laugh when you hear it. Or, are you one of those men who have no "Sense of Humour"? Surely not?

Now, I ask you: Are you a thin, pale, nervous, run-down, weak sickly little worm, masquerading as a Man? If you are, this is for YOU. If you are not, read it out to one who is. Take a look round. There is one just coming in.

He or you, whoever it be, what I ask you is this: Why must you treat me to a recital of the True Story of the Earthquakes in your Stomach when you know very well that the whole trouble could be ended by taking just three pills every night after your dinner? That is, if you could only make up your mind.

"What pills"? Tut! Tut! Surely, I need hardly name the brand. There are no less than four of them in the opening page of the coloured magabine I have been reading. They face me every morning from the three leading newspapers of this city. I cannot open a sheet-wrapper of a paper without finding them. All four.

But what have you done about it? Not a thing. Have you tried one single Elixir out of the lot? You HAVE NOT.

I know what you have done. You have sentenced the accused without a trial. You have condemned the "Patent" medicine simply because it is "Patent." You call this being fair? To the "Patent", or to yourself? Why do you have this bind bias against "Patent" medicines?

I could never understand it. That is, in the beginning. Then I made some researches into the mystery and I found that at the bottom of the mischief stood that tribe of modern miracle-workers who labelled themselves as "Doctors." It is a fetish with these medicine-men that they would never back up an unknown medicine—one which does not give the secret of it in the wrapper. They call it "Formula".

It is, of course, sheer jealousy. They call it "professional rule". or some such tripe, but so do the caudron artists of Congo. It is all a part of the "Hoodoo" game, boomed by drums or diplomas according to the country where it is boomed. The "green-eyed monster" at work.

That is the rule. Mereifully, there are one or two honourable exceptions, a few Sauls amongst the Prophets, who are above such petty meannesses and give praise where praise is due. It is of one such that I speak, which will bring you to the Wonder Boy, his son. The Doctor's son, I mean.

Never had I met a more conscientious man in my life. When you come to the end of the saga, you will agree.

The first time I saw the boy, I was amazed at his size. His age was alleged to be eleven, but the development was that of a man of forty. Not an ordinary man like you or me, but a stout man. The boy bulged out at places where I could never suspect a boy could bulge out. He seemed to be made of fat only.

I congratulated the father on the boy's health but the latter only laughed "Oh, it is not health; it is just Quick-Fat." Never having heard of "Quick-Fat", I sought further light and then the full and unexpurgated story of the Wonder Boy petered out.

You know, every busy doctor's mail bag is loaded with a vast number of medicine and food samples, all sent in with a pious hope that the doctors would try them and give a certificate for such stuff as they found useful. Most doctors throw the lot avay,..or give them away to guests. This one did not.

As I said, this medico was burdened with a Conscience and he wished to give the samples a fair trial. And a fair trial needed a hospital, or guinea-pigs. He preferred to use the Boy. Flaxo for Flesh, Buildo for blood. Nervo for nerves, Slacko for hard bowels, and Stiffo for loose ones,—every one of these the virtuous doctor tried on the Boy.

The marvel of it was that the Boy played up to the tests like a British barometer. For instance, after my first encounter I met the boy again two months later, and the little fellow appeared to be literally reduced to a dressed-up skeleton .At every place where he was bulging before, the bones stuck out like so many umbrella ribs.

He was, the father told me, on a course of "Slim-Fast."

That was how it went. One morning, I would find the chap hairy all over,——the human gorilla. It was "Hair-On", the new hair-grower. Two weeks later, he would come out like a polished billiard-ball. It was the new depilatory,—"Hair-Off"! which answered for the change.

The whole business was conducted on a strictly official basis,—with diaries and charts and schedules and things. The doctor's compounder was trained in the work, and kept a day-to-day record of the developments. And yet,—this happy idyll came to a rude and unforeseen end one morning You listen now.

The doctor seemed to be worried when I met him. Pressed for the reason, he said that the boy was unwell. I differed from him and remarked that the boy looked quite normal. "That is exactly the trouble"! the doctor sighed, "He is normal. But he has no business to be normal. He has been on a course of Rotundo for a whole fortnight."

His worry was that the boy should have, by this time, swelled out to fifty ballony curves. But he did not. He remained exactly where he was before the treatment. The weight remained identical. The doctor was distraught.

And then the compounder came in with a sheet in his hand. He had a vexed air about him, too. "I can get no results, Sir"! yammered the man. "No results"? demanded the doctor, "What on earth do you mean?" "I mean", stuttered the compounder, "With with Reduct-O Sir". "WHAT shouted the doctor, "You have been trying Reduct-O on the boy?" "Yes, Sir." replied the confounded compounder.

The doctor lost all speech. The compounder droned on. "At first, I tried ordinary doses, Sir. It gave no response. Then, on March 21st, I doubled the does." "But, you fool", spluttered the doctor, "I doubled the dose on the 21st March!" "Reduct-O, Sir?" "No, you idiot, NOT Reduct-O, Rotund-O, the Fat-raiser".

It was, of course, quite clear what had happened. The Homeric tug-of-war between the compounder's Reduct-O and the doctor's Rotund-O had kept the boy static, neutral. What Rotund-O might have achieved had been offset by Reduct-O,——and, of course, vice versa. The barometer had played the game.

What do you think the sequel was? A failure? Not at all. On the contrary. It was the biggest success the doctor had achieved. No thing could be more definite. Both Rotu-O and Redundouc-O got golden testimonials.

But the boy went out of the scenario from that morning for , a third factor stepped into the picture,—the Mother of the Boy. The story trickled into the zenana, and she put her foot down. One of the number seven foot. The boy was never allowed to meet the father alone after that morning.

THE GREEN ENVELOPE

(BY ANANTH RAO KANANGI)

IT was Shevanti's ambition to see Bombay. Her uncle Shyama Rao who came home once a year always brought with him wonderful bangles for her and also rich, ripe apples. For days after that she would hear him talk about Bombay, with its romantic beaches, high buildings, trams and its inhabitants-daring women and busy men.

Shevanti's dream came true when she was married to Romesh Chandra, manager of a reputed bank in Bombay. She was too elated for words as she caught the train for Bombay. Leaving behind mother and her brother Rajgopal, was very painful but hopes of a new life with her handsome Lord and husband and the thrills of a city life encouraged her.

She was too shy to talk with her husband during the journey to Bombay. A hundred questions were on the tip of her tongue—about Bombay mostly—but she dared not ask them. She wanted to know particularly about women there who wore cholis with a new cut each day. She had seen the women in films and they appeared to her very modern and leading in fashion.

The train drew up at the Dadar station early in the morning. She had never seen before such crowds on the platform .In the distance, she could see tall buildings. Her mind was confused as she felt the first impact of a busy city life.

They drove to their flat in Shivaji Park. She was impressed by the way her husband arranged the taxi. You simply get in and the luggage was placed at the rear of the car. You did not fix up the fare first but just tell the driver the name of the bungalow. Her husband explained to her the meter system. She was happy she was married to a man of experience.

Shevanti lived as if in a dream for the next few days. She was thrilled by everything she saw,—their flat, the great streets and trams, parks and gardens and crowds, crowds and crowds.

She would sometimes feel lonely and lost when her husband was away at the office. She realised how important he was for her life. Each evening as he hastened home, she was reassured and she would receive him with hesitant warmth and affection as became a Hindu woman.

One evening as they set on the beach, her husband suddenly asked, "Say. I have not taken you to my office. Would you not like to see it?"

Shevanti said that she would like to. But were there many strange people there? She was a bit frightened to go to his office.

"Don't be silly", her husband assured her. "They are not tigers. All of them are decent men and women."

Women! What were women doing at his office? In her town, women did not work in offices. How could her husband think of talking to other women?

The thought troubled her a trifle, but she kept it to herself.

Next day, when she visited the office, Shevanti was impressed by the general look of it. She was introduced to a number of men and women. She eyed all women critically.

At last they were inside the manager's room. It was a cosy place and Shevanti wondered what her husband did with so many telephone receivers. She was still studying the room when the door opened and a smart girl dressed in blue came in.

The girl seemed to be mildly surprised at seeing a stranger. Her face cleared as Romesh Chandra said, "Barbara, this is my wife....my secretary, Barbara."

Barbara seated herself at a nearby table. She had a soft oval face and blue eyes and brownish dark hair. She walked with elegance and ease and walked with elegance and ease legs.

Somehow, an uneasy feeling began to creep in Shevanti. What was the secretary doing in her husband's room? She must have been there for quite a number of days now. She was beautiful, Shevanti conceeded.

"But It is a shame that I should think of such horrible thoughts. My husband is a god and he loves me. She only does his work , that's all. Well, I am a girl from town and may find things a bit difficult to understand. To them, I think there is nothing unnatural about it. "Shevanti turned over these thoughts in her mind.

It was embarassing to Shevanti to sit in the office any longer. She asked her husband take her home.

Months passed by. In Bombay, one does not know how time passes by. You get up in the morning, have breakfast and hear the morning have sometime and soon it is noon. Lunch is over and the day wears out into evening. A walk along the beach, then supper and you are in bed again.

Shevanti had proved to be a very good housewife. She could read English and therefore could keep all accounts of expenses and income. Her husband allowed her all those little privileges which would make her happy.

One afternoon, Shevanti was sorting out clothes for the dhobi. Men were always careless and left all kinds of things in shirt and coat pockets. Shevanti had learned to search all the clothes before sending them for washing.

As she was going through a yellow sik shirt, Shevanti came across a green envelope. Casually, she opened and found a letter. As she read the letter, her face grew pale. Breathless and stunned, she read the letter again and again:

Elizabeth,

As you passed by me on that evening last May, I was conscious of a new sensation passing through my whole body. You were wearing a golden saree and a red choli. You hair was adorned with 'Mallika ' flowers. I had never seen such lovelines before.

I dared not breathe then. I could not talk to you, because I was afraid. You have been in my dreams constantly ever since then and I have realised that it is no use resisting. I feel I must confess. So, I have dared to write you this yetter which is a token of my devotion and affection for you. Please forgive me.

R.C.

There could not be any doubt about it that the letter was written by her husband. Who was Elizabeth? Shevanti wept silently. What had she done? Why was her husband not interested in her? Yes, she was a girl from town, but had she not managed to become modern and be like the city women? She was willing to do anything to please her husband.

The Hindu woman is noted for her capacity to suffer in silence. Her husband would not know she knew. She would keep it a secret.

He did not notice any outward change in Shevanti. She seemed to be gay as usual. But Shevanti kept her sorrow to herself and nursed it each day. It was corroding her heart like a parasite destroying a smiling plant. All her hopes were centred round her husband. She had come to look upon him as a god and the letter which she had read on that afternoon was an outrage. It had shattered the visions she had dreamed and blew to pieces the castles she had built. She was just eighteen and her young spirit, inexperienced, sincere and sensitive, could not take kindly or understandingly to the 'other women".

Those lips which pressed on hers, did they caress the other pair? Those strong arms of his—did they hold the other body? These were unhappy thoughts and try as she might, Shevanti could not help them when she was with her husband.

The day came when she was expected to leave for home to deliver the child. Her uncle, Shyama Rao was to take her home. During the journey home, Shevanti dreamed many times that Elizabeth was sure to come and stay in their flat. Now that one was away, Elizabeth would have her husband exclusively, she thought.

'Shevanti, you are a lucky girl," her uncle told her. "You have a good husband. Somehow, I have a feeling that those that come to Bombay take to drink and fall a prey to such other

(Continued on page 24)

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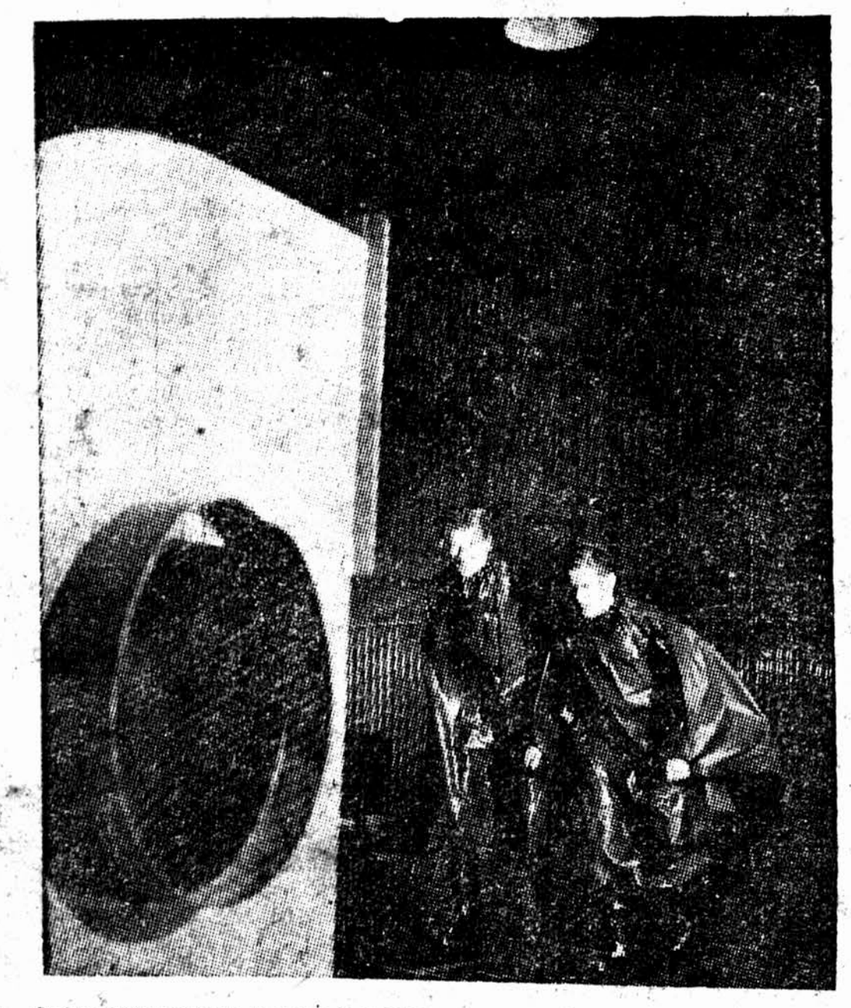
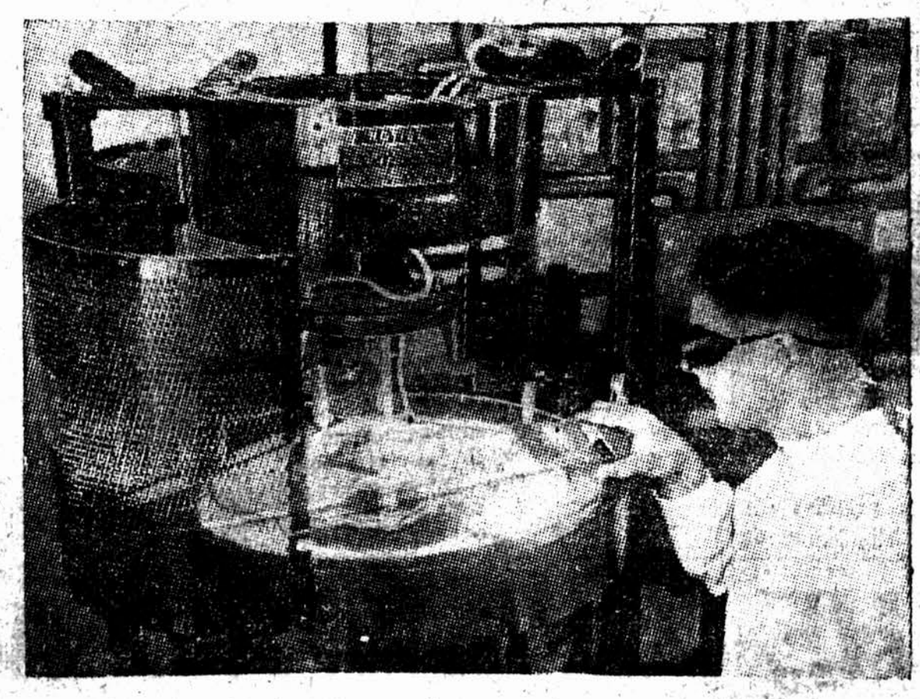
MAKING ARMY CLIMATE-PROOF



TWO SOLDIERS BATTLE THEIR WAY AGAINST THE WIND AND THE 'RAIN' TO TEST THE MACINTOSHES AND RUBBED BOOTS. THE 'RAIN' IS FORCED FROM PIPES NEAR THE ROOF AND THE 'WIND' FROM THE MACHINE IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PICTURE.

WHILE A MEDICAL ORDERLY STANDS BY IN CASE ANYTHING GOES WRONG, TWO SOLDIERS WALK BACKWARD AND FORWARD OVER WOODEN STEPS IN THE "TROPICAL" CHAMBER TO DETERMINE HOW MUCH EXERTION THEY CAN STAND UP TO IN THE KIND OF HEAT THAT IS FOUND NEAR THE EQUATOR.

THIS MACHINE AT THE ARMY TEST CENTRE IS USED FOR TESTING THE BURSTING POINT OF FABRICS.



BY THE ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT OF THE EQUITO-METER WHICH IS USED FOR TESTING THE FASTNESS OF DYES IN MATERIALS, A LABORATORY ASSISTANT STUDIES A SLIDE.

PHOTO SHOWS HOW A SOLDIER IS DRESSED FOR TESTS IN THE ARCTIC CHAMBER.

AN OFFICER AT THE TEST CENTRE WATCHES TWO SOLDIERS WADE THROUGH WATER, ANOTHER TEST FOR THE DURABILITY OF ARMY BOOTS.

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